RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 263 BOMBAY: THURSDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PENING SHORTLY
of Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
BRANCH at SHAIK MEMON STREET,
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
Ptard O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Nov.	MOOLTAN		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA		20,750
15th ,,	CHINA		7,992
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,935
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	18,365
5th Jan.	MANTUA §		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND x		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,088

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th Nov.	MODASA	6,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,198
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,203
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

13th Nov.	SOUDAN*	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
16th Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,993
21st Feb.	SICILIA*	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,992
18th March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF

8th Nov	BANDRA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 8.30 A.M.
9th ,,	VARELA	Basrah via K'chi 9-30 A.M.
10th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
12th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
14th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East and South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay
P. O Box 122

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrivel.	Dep.
Sado Maru	L. Nirei	5898	31st Oct.	10th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec.	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7980	19th Dec.	2nd Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	18th Oct.	31st Oct
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5884	29th ,,	8th Nov.
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5228	10thNov.	23rd ,,
Altai Maru	H. Chiba	7772	13th ,,	27th ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
50, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yokohama
Harbin	Penang	
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs 1,000 to a special Saving Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capita Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION.
8 YEARS' PROVED SUCCESS
Calcutta Doctor.
"I am very much satisfied with the efficacy of your medicines and hope and pray God that they will cure my son perfectly."
Chief Minister, Karauli State
"After a fortnight's treatment, the patient began showing signs of improvement, and in five months' time the boy was found quite free and perfectly recovered from the dangerous disease.
"It was a Wonderful Cure"
Write to
REV. G. E. WALTERS
LONAVLA
will visit Bombay, ORIENT HOTEL, every FRIDAY from 24th August, Consultation hours 3 to 6 p.m

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
Ruled and Unruled 10-0, 64, p. 1 Gross 10-8-0.
80 p. 1 Gross 6-12 13-8-0.
80 p. 1 Gross Ruled and Unruled
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0, 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 182.
Telephone No. 5207

WAIKAR & CO
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HU
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

THERE IS NO NEED FOR YOU TO
BUY A FORD
ON HIRE PURCHASE TERMS
Because
The Price is so LOW
on the Contrary
If your money is otherwise invested
WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH
A 5-Seater FORD for Rs. 820/- cash down. And the Balance in 12 monthly Instalments.
Write for full particulars
Current Price of 5-Seater FORD TOURING CAR Rs. 2450/
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.,
Hughes Road, BOMBAY.
2

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.
Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best .. Re. 1/- and -/5/-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c. .. .. .. Re. 1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known) .. .. Re. 1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure 0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive 0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative .. Rs. 1/4
Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills Tonic, etc.
'Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR M. A., P. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A. Khetwadi Main Road.

TUSSORE SUIT
(in any shade) Rs. 22/8.
3 for Rs. 60 only
Made to Order
by
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
176, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE *Health Literature* To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar (Kathiawad.)

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Cure Your Eye
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucome Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask fo free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

SHIPPING.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NARROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the followi rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and addresses published will be given a Bo number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chro nicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forward ed, but can be obtained at the office on pro duction of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be address ed as follows:—Box Number .....Adver tisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUJRATI AND MARATHI COMPOSITOR. Apply Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—AGENTS to sell Bengal Coal on a monthly salary of Rs. 51, plus commission. Bank or Government security for Rs. 1,000 necessary. Apply for particulars to S. DEVON & CO., 81, Clive Street, Calcutta. A18027

WANTED—On the temporary establishment, a CHIEF STORE CLERK, having good experience in Railway Stores. Salary up to Rs. 160 per mensem, according to qualifications. Security Deposit of Rupees equal to 3 months' salary will be recovered; (half in cash in advance and the balance will be recovered by monthly instalments of 1/5th of salary). Apply to the BRIDGE ENGINEER, Construction, Panjoo, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Post Office Bhayndar, Thana District, Bombay Presidency. A 17996

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED.

WE are now appointing Distributors for our COCOGEM Cooking oil throughout restricted areas of the whole of India and Burma.

Distribution rights are for supplying Stockists and large Consumers in Districts or Areas varying from 1 to 5,000,000 population.

Applications must be from Firms only. Individuals cannot be considered as Distributors. Firms not known to us must furnish Bank references.

COCOGEM is filling a long felt necessity throughout India. As a Sales proposition, it has the distinct advantages of entering every household without class prejudice or price objection. COCOGEM advertising will be shortly increased to a large scale in some 25 newspapers throughout the whole of India. We have an attractive proposition for the right Distributors.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LD.,
Tatapuram P.O. Cochin State.
A '8000

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A portion of a large decent Show-room. Apply MACKENZIE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 75, Apollo Street, Fort. C P8916

TO LET—A few convenient AIRY OFFICES in the Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Lift available. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to UNION BANK. C18024

LOST AND FOUND.

CLOTH BAG, containing currency notes (Rs. 469), and Bank of India Pass Book of G. H. Gole, LOST on 5th November, 10-30 a.m., between Fountain and Museum in tram. Finder should see NARAYAN RAO KELKAR, Keshavjinath Chawl, Kandewadi, Girgaum. PB R8907

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Leucoderma and White Patches perfectly cured in a week, if not, price refunded. Big tin Rs. 7. Small Re. 4 only FAQIRI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 5, Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga.). R8847

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418. TH

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle." R8869

A competent and flourishing business firm desires to take agency of Cotton Mills, preferably Bombay Cotton Mills. Please respond to Box No. 9804 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T R8903

GUARD your property satisfaction guaranteed. Best and cheapest. BUY Aligarh Locks from THE POPULAR METAL FOUNDRY. Respectable Agents all over the world on liberal terms required. T R8827

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY—White and yellow in 2 lb. tin at Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5lb. baskets at Rs. 4 and Rs. 2/4/0. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba. T R8818

ADVERTISEMENTS AND CANVASSERS. —Lakhpaty's Sporting News (Eng. and Gujrati) that has a considerable circulation here and at Poona during Racing Seasons, is now open to receive Advertisements to meet the various occasional demands of the public. Experienced and efficient Canvassers will be needed, hence such should personally apply to M. A. LAKHPATY, Proprietor, The Excelsior Printing Works, at the Bhendi Bazar, Tram Junction, Opposite Mohamedi Mansion between 8 and 10 morning. T 8895.

SANDSTONE QUARRIES FOR LEASE IN THE C.P.—About six good quarries giving large quantities of both Block and Flag Stones suitable for all building purposes. Longest lead about 3 miles to Railway Station. Cartage between 0-2-6 to three annas per cubic foot. Quarrymen and Cartmen available for immediate work. Large local sales and export within 200 miles. Splendid opportunity for small capitalist—every facility given. Lease money required per Season Rupees Seven Thousand (7,000) only payable in four equal instalments. Further particulars on application to Box No. 9803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" T R8900

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1908 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J Mukati, E.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application. R8906

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS: Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-9-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on the 25th October, 1923, the following Resolution was duly passed:—

"That the 15th dividend on First Preference Shares at the rate of Rs. 9 per share (less income-tax and super-tax), i.e., at 6 per cent. per annum, for the period of 12 months ending 31st March, 1923, be and it is hereby declared and that the same be made payable on and after the 19th November, 1923, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th October, 1923."

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders before the 17th November and the Dividends will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 19th November, 1923, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays, and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on other week days.

Tata Sons, Limited, Agents.
R. D. TATA,
Director.
Bombay, 6th November, 1923. C18030

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON INDIA'S EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

A COURSE of five lectures on—"India's Early Religious History:

A Survey of the Chief Sacred Scriptures during the Thousand Years before the Christian Era"

will be delivered in the Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL of the University on the following days, commencing at 5-45 p.m. each day:—

NO.	DAY.	SUBJECT.
I.	Tuesday, Nov. 13—	The Nature-Worship of the Rig-Veda and the Atharva-Veda.
II.	Thursday, Nov. 15—	The Priestly Hinduism of the Brahmanas and the Philosophic Hinduism of the Upanishads.
III.	Saturday, Nov. 17—	The Off-shoots of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism.
IV.	Tuesday, Nov. 20—	The Legalistic Hinduism of the Laws of Manu.
V.	Thursday, Nov. 22—	The Mystical Hinduism of the Bhagavad Gita.

LECTURER:—Prof. Robert E. Hume, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of the History of Religions, Columbia University, New York, Translator of "The Thirteen Principal Upanishads" (Oxford University Press), Author of "The World's Living Religions" (Scribner's).

THE LECTURES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 6th November, 1923. 18028

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

THE following spare parts of Albion Petrol Motor Lorries, 2 Cylinder (diameter 4, 7/8in. by 5in.), vertical balance type developing 16 brake horse-power at 700 Revs. per minute, are available for sale and can be inspected at the N. W. Railway Carriage and Wagon Stores Depot, Moghalpura, on application to the District Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Lahore Stores Depot, (Moghalpura). The book rates at which the articles are priced are noted against each item. Reasonable offers will be considered.

No.	Description	Quantity	Rate	Unit	Remarks
1	Tyres India Rubber No. 107 E for Albion Motor Lorry 34" x 4"	Sets 5.1/2	Rs. 650/-	Set	
2	do do	2 Sets & 1 spare tyre	420/-	do.	
3	Chain for wheel sprockets 10'-3" long 2" wide 1, 3/4" pitch	2 Nos.	61/6-	Each	Good condition.
4	Plugs ignition with platinum points (magnets ignition special type plugs combined with nuts)	4 Nos.	21/8/9	do.	
5	Tyres solid Michelin motor 34" x 6"	6 Nos.	274/-	do.	

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura, (Lahore),
Dated 3-11-1923. C18026

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as notified on 14th October, 1923, the Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company was held on 4th November, 1923, in the business office of the Company at Kirloskarvadi, when it was unanimously resolved to increase the authorised capital of the Company from Rs. 12,00,000 to one Crore. A Second Extraordinary General Meeting will be held on the 20th instant to confirm the said Resolution as notified before.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Kirloskarvadi,
5th November, 1923. 18025

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME WIDENING OF THE BYCULLA BRIDGE.

SCHEME NO. 69.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for the portion of the Municipal Ward "E" of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Streets within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which is bounded as follows:—

(1) On or towards the North partly by Parel Road (to Victoria Garden) and partly by Parel Road Cross Lane.
(2) On or towards the West proceeding from North to South partly by portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3592 and 3469, partly by the G. I. P. Railway, and partly by Haines Road.
(3) On or towards the South by the junction of Parel Road (Byculla) and Clare Road, and
(4) On or towards the East proceeding from South to North partly by portions of property bearing New Survey No. 3675, partly by the G. I. P. Railway, partly by portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3674, and partly by Hansraj Lane.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 186, dated 2nd November, 1923) of the said area comprised therein, and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

E. G. TURNER,
Chairman.
Dated 5th day of November, 1923. C18007

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that

Messrs. WARDEN AND CO.,
23, Hammam Street,
Post Fort, Bombay No. 1,
BOMBAY

are the SOLE AGENTS for our Tile Products for the whole of the Bombay Presidency including Sindh and no one else has our authority to represent us in that field.

For THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD.
N. B. MACMILLAN
General Manager in India.
Calicut, 20th Oct 23. 17921

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1047 of 1920.

Messrs. BHOGILAL CHANDULAL, a firm, carrying on business as Piece-goods Merchant at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

RATANSY KANJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Piece-goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

LET ALL PARTIES concerned attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, 1923, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the Defendants for an order.

(a) That the suit be set down on one of the boards for dismissal for want of prosecution and
(b) That the Plaintiffs do pay to the Defendants their costs of and incidental to this [illegible]monons and the order to be [illegible]n.

[illegible]day of October, 1923.
[illegible]DGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Defendants' Attorneys.

The affidavit of Ramdas Goculdas affirmed on the 12th day of October, 1923, will be used in support of the summons.
Leave has been obtained for short service of the summons.

To,
Messrs. BHOGILAL CHANDULAL,
The Plaintiffs abovenamed.
C18011

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A Magnificent Special Paramount Picture of wonderful Beauty, Sublimity and Pathos.

"SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT"

(8 Reels) Starring the matchless, vivacious, Beauty, Queen of the Screen

GLORIA SWANSON

Here's a Picture of Pictures! Enacted amidst faultless Photography and super-excellent Settings, with an exceptionally powerful cast.

Mind you, it's a

CECIL B. DEMILLE

Production—it is no hum-drum third rate stuff. The West-End Management know what they are about, and when they offer a Picture to their discerning Patrons.

TO-DAY **TO-MORROW**

"SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT"

The International News in the Programme.
TO-DAY, 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!
SOMETHING
That will keep you guessing—and it will leave you gasping!
"BAVU" "BAVU" "BAVU"
EVER-LASTINGLY EXCITING!

TWO LOVERS, one a princess of royal blood and the other a peasant, brought together by the democracy of love, fight together for life, honor and happiness through one of the most tumultuous nights in the world's history. Against Bavu—against a crimson torrent of crazed men and women—against overwhelming odds—you will follow their heroic light, and you will marvel that such gripping excitement could have been transferred to the silversheet!

SATURDAY NEXT!
at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

GOING ON SWIMMINGLY!
PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM UNABATED!
HUGE RECORD-BREAKING CROWDS AT EVERY SHOW!

The Management of the Novelty Cinema have the pleasure to note the unprecedented success of the great

INDIAN MASTER-PRODUCTION

"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"

8 Reels—featuring the celebrated Stars

MISS JUNE RICHARDS
MISS ADELE WIRTH
MR. AHINDRA CHAUDHARY
MR. PROFULA GHOSE

LIFE-STORY OF A DEBAUCHED PRINCE WHOM LOVE TRANSFORMED INTO A HERMIT. Massive Settings- Exquisite Scenery. Backgrounds of Hills and Rushing Torrents—SEE PRINCELY EXTRAVAGANCE AS IT EXISTED IN INDIA IN ANCIENT TIMES. Life Tragedy of a Beautiful Girl, ever innocent as on the Day she was born, whose Martyrdom on the Altar of Love made a Saint of a reckless Sinner. ROMANCE OF BROTHERLY AND SISTERLY DEVOTION AND LOVE THAT DEFIED THE MIGHT OF A BRUTAL CHIEF.

SPECIAL MORNING SHOW
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 9 A. M. (S. T.)

Owing to the Diwali Holidays.
Five Shows on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30; 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Under the patronage of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD, NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE ON
Friday 9th November 1923 (P.M. 3 Noon
SWAYAMVAR
Saturday 10th November 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sunday 11th November 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
ASHA NIRASHA

Manager.
G N Mandali

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
WARDHA:—R. B. Khare's Theatre.
Sat. 10th November 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors:—PENDHARKAR & CHAPEKAR

Cinema Majestic

Presents THIS WEEK AND TO-NIGHT
NATIONAL FILM CO.'S
JANAK VIDEHI
Specially produced for
DIPAWALI HOLIDAYS.
See this Yogic life of supreme renunciation amidst royal surroundings and pleasures that baffle the imagination.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
presents
THIS WEEK HOOT GIBSON
IN
DEAD GAME
A hair-raising Western romance with a comedy in the programme.

STARTING NEXT WEEK
Universal's latest serial
THE OREGON TRAIL
With ART ACCORD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND VERY HANDSOME COUNTER WITH ELEGANT BRASS RAILING.

Under instructions from Messrs. King King and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction, at Kings Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m. (S.T.). the whole of the office furniture such as tables, chairs, large counter with very elegant brass railings, cupboards, chairs, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Aluminium Trays, Padlocks, Nickel Watch Chains, Nickel Dog Collars, Shuttles, Marine Motor, Autographic Kodaks Lans, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

2 cases Aluminium Trays.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kaderbhoy Esmailjee of Bombay:—

10 cases each 100 doz. Padlocks with one Key.

3 cases each 100 doz. Padlocks with two Keys, qualy. 180/1659.

5 cases each 20 gross Nickel Watch Chains, qualy. 34 with lead and whistles.

3 cases each 26 gross Nickel Watch Chains, (G. N. 2148).

3 cases each 20 gross Nickel Watch Chains, (G. N. 2726, qualy. 1005 with assorted pendents).

2 cases each 120 doz. Nickel Watch Chains.

2 cases each 5 gross Nickel Dog Collars, qualy. 4990.

2 parcels containing 25 doz. Shuttles without bobbins.

On account of Insurance Office concerned:—

5 cases containing Autographic Kodaks Lens, Brownie Cameras, Folding Brownies R. R. Lens, Tubes Kodak Liquid Glue, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred English Brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.

1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.

1 Arab Horse in Harness.

1 Waler Horse in Saddle and Harness.

One 8 h.p. Humber Motor Cycle, water cooler with B.S.A. side-car, fitted with hood and screen.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 8th November, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND OWNERS AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of about 150 tons Ritchie Indian First Class Siam, Moulmein and Bangkok Teak Squares.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of November, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Auction at "Sewri Pond", by order of Messrs. Fardoonji Kharshedji Mody and Sons and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

About 150 tons Ritchie First Class Indian Siam Teak Squares 15ft. and up, marked "S White."

Also on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

Marked A B M selected Indian First Class Moulmein Teak Squares just arrived.

Bangkok Indian First Class Teak Squares just arrived.

Bangkok Indian Second Class Teak Squares just arrived.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PARCELS WHITE JEEWAN PEARLS, ROSE COLOUR BUTTON AND TINTED FINE PEARLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the estate of Javeri Maganbhai Dharamchand, an Insolvent.

Parcel No. 10—Bunch of 13 Lines containing 250 White Jeewan Pearls about 103.40 carat 31-61 chows.

Parcel No. 24—1 Rose Colour Button about 2.90 carat 5.48 chows.

Parcel No. 30—Bunch of 26 Lines containing 559 Tinted Fine Pearls about 235.25 carat 79-233/4 chows.

Terms:—25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots taken delivery of the next day on payment of the balance.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1923.

MACKENZIE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.

No. 75, Apollo Street, opp. The Union Bank.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 15 Queen's Road, bungalow by order of 3/4 Bombay Granadiers Mess President Major Logan Home The following furniture, glassware, crockery, cutlery, platedware etc., comprising:—dining table, chairss, easy-chairs, teapoy, sideboards, bookstands, screen, gramophone and records, writing tables, carpet, almyrahs, sofas, drawing rooms sets, dressing chest of drawers, bridge table glassware crockery, platedware, cutlery, tent, cunvas lamps English safes etc.

Property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and delivery on cash payment only.

MACKENZIE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 & 10 p. m.
"OTHELLO"
featuring Emil Jannings.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE MAN FROM THE PAINTED POST"
featuring Douglas Fairbanks.

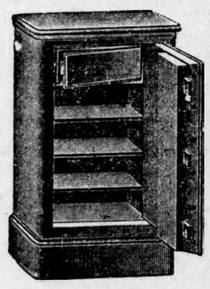
EMPRESS THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE SHEIKH"
featuring Rudolf Valentino.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
PATI BHAKTI
or
HUMAN EVOLUTION
A most powerful drama that will make you think. DONT MISS TO SEE.

Daily 6, 8-15, 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT
Established at Calcutta since 1886,
7-1 Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
NEW FRENCH LOANS
CRED NATIONAL 6%—1923"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
BOOKLET, Posted free on application,
"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.
300.000 Combinations in each Lock.



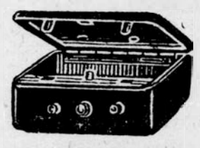
These are entirely fire and thief proof, made of Steel. Even with the Key no one can open unless they are told the Combination of 3 different numbers.

Different sizes in stock.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

3 Knobs Keyless Cash Boxes,

300,000 Combination.



Rs.
9½ ins. long 70
11½ „ 90
13½ „ 100
Bottom Plate to fix on Table or in Almirah-Rs. 10 extra.

Key Cash Boxes,
Without Bottom Plate.
9½ ins. long Rs. 60
11½ „ „ 70
13½ „ „ 80
Bottom Plate Rs 10. extra.
with 2 Keys Spring Lock.

Y. Y. Y.

Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50

At all Tobacconists.

Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
LONDON.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Nov. 8.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee, LL.B., relinquished charge of the Office of Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 24th October 1923.

Mr. V. V. Gadkari, Subordinate Judge, Vengurla, is appointed Subordinate Judge, Junnar.

Mr. V. N. Sathe, Subordinate Judge, Junnar, is appointed Subordinate Judge, Vengurla.

Mr. R. N. Nadgir Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Athni, is appointed Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, with effect from the 1st November 1923.

The leave on average pay granted to Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Vasvani, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, Sind, is extended by one month.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and fourteen days and on half average pay for three months and seventeen days with effect from the 30th November 1923 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., is appointed Settlement Officer, for a period of eight months with effect from the date of his relief at Mirpurkhas, in connection with the revision settlement of the Larkana, Kambhar, Ratodero and Mirokhan Talukas of the Larkana District.

Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., has been permitted by the High Commissioner for India to return to duty.

Mr. G. M. Isani is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him in May for fifteen days on half average pay.

Sahibzada Sardar Mahomed Khan, District Deputy Collector, Thar Parkar, is granted, with effect from 1st October 1923, leave on average pay for four months.

Mr. M. K. Joshi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. G. V. Joshi, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, is appointed officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. K. Joshi or pending further orders.

Mr. E. A. Wodehouse, officiating Professor English, Elphinstone College, Bombay, to be officiating Professor of English, Deccan College, Poona;

Mr. N. S. Takakhav, Professor of English, Karnatak College, Dharwar, to do duty as Professor of English, Elphinstone College, Bombay;

Mr. R. N. Welinkar, officiating Professor of English, Karnatak College, Dharwar, to continue in his present appointment till the end of the next term or pending further orders.

Mr. H. Hamill, Professor of English, Deccan College, Poona, is appointed officiating Principal, Karnatak College, Dhatwar, with effect from 20th October 1923 during the absence on leave of Mr. H. V. Hampton.

Mr. I. A. Ahmadi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from 8th October 1923.

Mr. T. V. Talim, B.A., L.C.E., Acting Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor, is appointed to act as Assistant Consulting Surveyor;

Mr. T. M. Kali, B.A., L.C.E., Senior Assistant is appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor.

Mr. S. S. Bilampalli, L.M. and S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Registrar at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, and also placed in charge of the X-Ray Department, Sassoon Hospitals, Poona.

Mr. P. De Souza, L.M. and S., B.M.S., was granted leave on average pay from 12th May 1923 to 28th May 1923, both days inclusive.

Mr. V. R. Masurekar L.M. and S., B.M.S., has been placed in charge of the Gadag Dispensary, with effect from the 26th August 1923.

Mr. T. M. Vakil, M.B., B.S., has been placed in charge of the Bechardas Dispensary, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 24th August 1923.

Mr. Poyamoni Nagaswami Natesha Ayyar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for two months and sixteen days combined with leave on half average pay for eleven months and thirty days with effect from the 20th October 1923.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of Gujarat, Gujarat States, Deccan, Karnatak and Southern Maratha Country States where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops is nearing completion. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing which continues in places where there is sufficient moisture. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind 14 per cent. above normal to 45 per cent. below normal.
Gujarat Percentage below normal 9 to 47.
Konkan Percentage below normal 29 to 45
Deccan Percentage below normal 12 to 44.
Karnatak Percentage below normal 26 to 36

U.S. SHIPPING LINES.

NO DIFFERENTIAL TARIFF.

President Coolidge has decided to follow the example of Presidents Wilson and Harding in refusing to apply those provisions of the Merchant Marine Act which call for a 10 per cent. tariff reduction on imports carried in American vessels.

In order that this differential treatment might be applied, the Act ordered the abrogation of some thirty odd commercial Treaties, but Presidents Wilson and Harding, and now President Coolidge, have taken up the attitude that this would inevitably open the way for retaliatory measures, and thus involve the United States in endless international embarrassments. The President yesterday made it clear that he did not desire to disturb these Treaties.

Certain administrative changes in the operation of the United States lines trading with Great Britain have been announced by Mr. Edward Farley, Chairman of the Shipping Board. These lines are to be consolidated and come under the direct operation of the Board, and will thus be "practically subsidiary corporation of the Emergency Fleet Corporation." The managing agents, who have hitherto run them, will be retained as "loading agents" concerned, on a commission basis, with the soliciting and booking of freight, its handling at terminals, and its loading aboard ship.

This arrangement is experimental only and designed as a substitute for the Lasker plan of twelve to twenty subsidiary corporations, which the Attorney-General several weeks ago pronounced illegal.

BOMBAY ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will kindly allow me through your hospitable columns to convey my deep thanks to the voters of Bombay North for their electing me to the Bombay Legislative Council and to all the workers who worked for me with such unstinted zeal and earnestness at so much sacrice of their time. I can never forget how more than fifty workers at Mandvi and almost a similar number at Dadar worked the whole day even in the great heat of day regardless of physical discomfort. It would be invidious to mention any particular name when so many of my Congress brethren rallied round to help me, but I cannot help mentioning the great help I received from Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo, Dr. Jethalal Vohra, Mr. Kanji Master Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, Mr. Chotharam and a host of other kind friends in Mandvi, as also the help given to me by Mr. Damodardas Haridas, Mr. Dimothe Mr. Kanthi, Mr. Sahesrabudhe, and so many other kind friends at Dadar, as also the help rendered to me by Mr. Krishna Aiyer, Mr. Menon. Mr. Jhinabhai Joshi, Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Mr. Shivdas Champsey, Mr. Aiyer and others at Parel. I hope all my kind friends will accept these thanks from me and will excuse my not writing to them individually. I must make it clear here that the work done for me was the work done for the Swaraj Party which stands for Congress aims and ideals. As I remarked recently in my speech at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, the help given to the Swaraj Party is an index to the strength of the Non-Cooperation sentiment among the people at large and shows that there is such a thing as Khaddar Brotherhood devoted to nationalism and prepared to help forward the national cause at every sacrifice. I have now one request to make to all my friends and workers and it is that they should remember the 14th of November on which day the election for the Indian Legislative Assembly is to be held. They must all rally round our revered leader Shrijut Vithalbhai J. Patel and see that he is returned to the Legislative Assembly at the top of the poll.—Yours etc.,

J. K. MEHTA,

"MR. JEHANGIR PETIT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter published in "The Bombay Chronicle" of this morning over the name of Mr. T. Ruthnam inviting Mr. J. B. Petit to join the Swaraj Party and thus make himself doubly sure of his success at the polls raises an interesting point very pertinent to the moment, viz., whether a candidate in receipt of the electorate's vote is necessarily under obligation to subordinate his own views to those of the electorate.

Your correspondent finds for himself that the line of demarcation between the politics of Mr. Petit and those of the Swaraj party is thin and negligible, that the windward direction of the poll is towards the Swaraj party—evidently from the two recent local instances and appeals to Mr. Petit to join the Swaraj party. It is for Mr. Petit to agree or disagree with the corresponrent's data and inferences and to accept or reject the appeal. But one among the third party—the public—feels concerned when your correspondent goes on, holding out Mr. Baptista's case as a warning to Mr. Petit, to lay dawn a general proposition for universal acceptance that "A councillor is expected to serve the interests of his electorate and not experiment with his own pet and independent views," and tries to clinch his dictum with an analogy from a man in paid Government service who is rendered thereby immune from the troubles of his own conscience. And "with this understanding," asks the correspondent, "the candidate should conform to the view of the electorate."

The simple question now is whether a representative on the legislatures must needs surrender his own views and judgment in all affairs of wide import to the electorate to which he is indebted for his seat; in other words, has the electorate coercive authority vested in it? In answer to this question I prefer quoting from Burke whose reply to a similar question is as pertinent here and today as when he addressed the Bristol electors on his election to the Parliament. He said:—

"Certainly, gentlemen, it ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion high respect; their business unremitted attention. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfactions, to their; and above all, ever, and in all cases, to prefer their interest to his own. But his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to you; to any man, or to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure; no, nor from the law and the constitution. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

Burke points out to the absurdity of determination before discussion, of decision by one party and deliberation by another where those who form the conclusion are hundreds of miles distant from those who hear arguments.

Yours etc.,

V. L. NARASIMHAM.

Empire Hotel.
November, 6.

DR. PARANJPYE AND PRINCIPAL ROBERTSON

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"A graduate voter" has made allegations in para 5 of his "A few questions to Dr. Paranjpye," in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 27th ultimo, against the attitude of the Principal regarding the requests of the students to provide a Gymnasium on Indian lines. Therein he has alleged that the Principal has refused, on his own account, to provide a gymnasium on Indian lines inspite of the requests of the students. This allegation seems to be without any foundations. No proposal was ever put in the Gymkhana Committee for the provision of such a gymnasium and there was never a talk amongst the students to provide such a Gymkhana for the college as a whole. Once there was an agitation for gymnasium but it was only at the expense of the Hostel Union funds. But now with the disruption of the Hostel Union, no proposal has since then been put by any student for establishing a gymnasium nor any request has ever been made to the Principal. The Principal presides at the Gymkhana meeetings but he leaves the whole matter to the committee composed of the representatives of the various classs, representing various games. Even the Principal, though himself personally averse to a certain proposal, put in the Committee has to submit to the decision of the majority (students) of the representatives in the Committee. One instance may suffice to prove this and may convince "A graduate Voter" that the principal cannot prevent a measure, of whatever nature, even though he may be averse or favourable to it and whether it has been earnestly backed by the students or not. There was a proposal this time to the effect that Football should be played in second term only. The Principal was against the proposal and he wanted to have Football in both the terms. But the majority of the committee passed the proposal and Football was consigned to the second term only. There was much agitation among the students and they presented a written protest signed by an overwhelming majority of the students against the decision of the committee. On account of this propelling force of the students, the committee had to reverse its decision. From this it can be seen that the Principal can not prevent any measure that has been backed by the majority of the students nor can the committee also act arbitrarily against the wishes of the students. The members are elected by the students and to them the whole business is entrusted. Moreover even the Professors do not vote sometimes and thus it can be seen that the committee has been conducted by students exclusively. The whole difficulty arises from the fact that no proposal for establishing Gymnasium was ever presented in the committee, either by any member or any student and in the last term there was no public agitation on the part of the students about it. How can then the Principal decline to establish a Gymnasium on Indian lines on the grounds that it will help forward the nationalist movement?—Yours, etc.,

"A MEMBER,
Of the C[illegible]mmittee."

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised to read this morning a brief report of a meeting held in Poona by some Liberals published under the caption "The Indian National Social Conference." As the name is likely to mislead the public, I would request you to call public attention to the sinister motives of the Liberals who are bent upon making the social Conference a party affair.

The National Social Conference used to hold its session along with the Indian National Congress ever since the commencement of the latter. It was only last year that the Liberals who assembled at Nagpur decided to hold a Social Conference along with their Federation. But I remember they did not call it "The Indian National Social Conference." The holding of a separate social Conference did not find favour even among some of the Liberal stalwarts who were anxious to avoid making the Social Conference a party affair as will be seen from the statement in the last issue of the "Indian Social Reformer" that "Sir Narayan Chandavarkar emphatically expressed himself against a similar attempt made last year and he did not attend the Conference at Nagpur". Referring to the present attempt of the Poona Liberals, the "Indian Social Reformer", whose editor is the General Secretary of the Indian National Social Conference, observed last week that it "is a move to make the Conference affair as an annex to the Liberal Federation," and it expressed its surprise "that Mr. Devdhar, of all men, should attempt to import political partisanship in the movement which has all along stood above politics".

What I want is to make it quite clear that the Conference which is proposed to be held in Poona will *not* be the session of the Indian National Social Conference which will be held as usual at Cocanada along with the Congress. I may also say that, at the Social Conference held at Gaya last year, the office bearers with Mr. M. R. Jayakar who presided at the Gaya Social Conference as President and Mr. K. Natarajan as the General Secretary, were elected. As one interested in social reform, I have only reason to be glad of any attempt made by any public body or individual to advance the cause of social reform in this country and I would certainly have not addressed you on this subject had it not been for the fact that I am convinced that the present move on the part of the Liberals is unwarranted and is also calculated to mislead the public. One can understand the circumstances that led the Liberals to secede from the Congress. But I challenge the promotors of this movement to cite a single reason in justification of their seceding from the National Social Conference. I have very great regard to the great social reformers among the Liberals such as Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Mr. N. M. Joshi etc., and it is with feelings of deep sorrow that I am compelled to say that, by identifying themselves completely with the Liberal Die-Hards, they have not only squandered the fair name and prestige of the Institution founded by that illustrious patriot, Gopala Krishna Gokhale, but also have alienated public sympathy to a considerable extent from the movements with which they are connected. It is extremely unfortunate that the work of social reform and social service should be made to suffer on account of the misplaced enthusiasm of some of its workers to dabble in politics. May I appeal to Messrs. Devadhar, Dalvi and others to abandon the idea of holding a separate social Conference, and direct their efforts to make the forthcoming session of the Cocanada National Social Conference a complete success? Is it too much to expect that they would subordinate their political bias to the interests of the cause they all have at heart? In any case, they are not entitled to call their Conference the Indian National Social Conference which is in fact the one which will be held in Cocanada. If they are bent upon "importing political partisanship in the movement," let them make it quite clear by calling it Indian Liberal Social Conference or some such thing. I shall revert to this subject on some other occasion.—Yours, etc.

E. R. MENON,

Noble House, Parel Nov. 6.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

GRAIN EXPORT COMPANY FORMED.

The Russian Trade Delegation in London states that an agreement was signed in London mail week for the formation of a Russo-British grain export company, composed of 50 per cent. British and 50 per cent of Russian interests.

The Russian side is composed of representatives of Government and Co-operative organizations concerned in the export of grain, namely:—Exporthleb (State Grain Export Company), Centrosoyuz (Russian Co-operative Union), and Arcos (Russian Buying and Selling Agency in England.

The British side is constituted of (1) The Co-operative Wholesale Society; (2) two leading firms of grain brokers, namely, Shipton, Anderson and Co., and A.E. Lawrence and Co., and in addition, Furness, Withy and Co., shipowners and shipping agents.

The board of the Company will consist of four Russian and four British representatives. The object of the company is to finance grain in Russian port warehouses and afloat and to market it in Great Britain, France, Italy, and southern European countries. Leading British banks are prepared to give credit at any time up to £1,000,000. The company will begin operations immediately.

Mr. Wise, who will be one of the representatives of Russian interests on the board of the new company, states that the formation of the company is one of the biggest steps forward in regard to trade between Russia and Great Britain since the signing of the Trade agreement.

He emphasised that the special significance of the contract is that leading British banks and commercial institutions are prepared to finance operations in Russia on ordinary commercial lines.

The proceeds arising from the sale of grain will naturally be used for the purchase of manufactured and other goods required by Russia in Western Europe.

HOW TO SAVE

A regular plan of Saving adopted and religiously carried out has been proved by the experience of many thrifty persons to be the only way to save successfully,

START TO-DAY A
HOME SAVINGS BANK
account with the
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
and its steady growth will surprise you.

Rules on application.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

Within Fifteen Minutes.
PRODUCE ELECTRIC POWERS.
THE
KING OF TONICS.
FOR
MAHARAJAS, KINGS, LORDS AND PRINCES ONLY.
HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA.

I guarantee to cure them without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet. Price Rs. 500 for complete treatment.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Price Rs. 5,000 full Strength till Old age, Rs. 3,000 for 3 years and Rs. 1,500 for 1 year's strength.

MAHARAJA NIGHT PILLS.—No. 1 Rs. 25, No. 2 Rs. 15, No. 3 Rs. 10.

NIGHT PILLS.—Wonderful tonic for health. Rs. 7 per pill.

LADY NIGHT PILLS.—Rs. 4 per pill.

LADY TONIC PILLS.—Rs. 30 per week.

SHAKTI SAJIVAN OIL.—This is a specific for Strength giving to the disabled veins. Rs. 325 per tola for No. 1, Rs. 225 for No. 2.

Dubal Pharmacy
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

COMPOUND TYRE AIR PUMP
HIGHEST QUALITY
"AEOLUS" TWO-CYLINDER Compound Tyre Pump. Easiest working. Strongly made of Brass—air-tight Joints and Length 16 ins. 1¼ and ½ ins. dia. barrels
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED
Rs. 12-8 each.
(Ask for our Air Pump Handbill. 30 different kinds.)
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Sole Distributors,
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£50,000,000 FOR NEW WORKS.

LABOUR MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

BIG RAILWAY OUTLAY.

Sir Montague Barlow, the Minister of Labour, was the guest of the Livery Committee of the Stationers' Company, at a luncheon given in mail week, in Stationers' Hall, and in his speech he indicated the progress which has been made in the plans of the Government for relieving unemployment and announced further undertakings which are being put in hand by the railway companies and the Underground Railways group.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, a past-president of the Federation of Master Printers, presided, and welcomed Sir Montague Barlow not only as Minister of Labour, but also as a bookman and the head of the firm of Sotheby's.

Sir Montagu Barlow said the problem of unemployment was the most distressing, the most paralysing problem that faced any statesman to-day. We had been carrying this terrible burden, this festering sore of unemployment, now for three years, since November, 1920, when the wheels of industry seemed suddenly to come to a standstill. It was true that the figures now were about 80,000 better than this time last year, the total of wholly unemployed last week being 1,251,609, compared with 1,330,000 on October 9, 1923, but he was quite willing to admit that this figure did not represent the total of unemployment in the country. It was this terrible and obstinate persistence of the unemployment figures that constituted the anguish of our problem to-day. Speaking on August 1 in the House of Commons he outlined the Government proposals for dealing with this tragic state of affairs, so far as they had then developed, and gave an undertaking that during the autumn the Cabinet Unemployment Committee would continue its operations, and the plans would be enlarged as the autumn proceeded, according as necessity might require. That promise had been literally carried out. The Minister of Health made an announcement the previous night with regard to the Government programme of roads and bridges, and the Postmaster-General, the Chairman of the Unemployment Committee, was speaking on the same subject at Colchester this week.

LABOUR PARTY'S CHARGE.

In view of these things he wished to repudiate with all the strength in his power the charge which Mr. Clynes had thought good to make against the Government, and incidentally against himself, of breach of faith, and of not carrying out the pledge which he gave on August 1 last to the House of Commons. Their Socialist opponents, including Mr. Clynes, were anxious to secure power and the control of government in this country. But he would suggest to them, in all sincerity, that in that pursuit of power they would not find it worth while to make such charges as these and of which he could not but think Mr. Clynes himself was secretly ashamed. At the great meeting of the Trade Union Congress at Plymouth in the first week of September there was no mention of unemployment or the agenda and not a word about unemployment in the presidential address. Mr. Clynes was present at the conference. Did he introduce the subject of unemployment? Did he propose plans? Not a word did he utter so far as could be discovered. What was the reason of this curious contrast?

He had always had respect for Mr. Clynes. He, like Brutus, was an honourable man, but this hectic interest in unemployment on the part of official leaders of the Labour Party now, just when, as they must have known perfectly well, the Government plans were maturing, and about to be announced, contrasted with their complete silence at the congress only five weeks ago, and required explanation.

NEED OF MORE BUILDING LABOUR.

A suggestion had been made recently by those connected with the Labour Party that the Government should press on with infinite zeal a vastly extended housing policy. He was glad to say that the Government policy was progressing steadily. It was announced that morning that 80 local authorities had initiated building schemes. It was true that there was considerable unemployment in certain branches of the building trade, but every one with any experience knew that there were two or three branches of the building trade which were bottle-necks. Had there been a real stringency in such places of skilled men such as bricklayers, plasterers, and stonemasons. Yet, when the late Minister, Dr. Macnamara, and he pressed upon the building industry some two years ago a scheme for training 50,000 able-bodied ex-Service men, so as to replace the ravages of the war, it was these very officials of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives who most vigorously opposed that scheme.

He put it to the building operatives and their leaders in all seriousness and in all friendliness whether the time had not come to reconsider this position. At any rate, it was clear that until this acute shortage of skilled labour was eased it was obviously useless for the Government to bring forward a greatly extended programme of building.

RAILWAY SCHEMES.

With regard to the Government's proposals, he said they were looking to the Imperial Economic Conference and to the development of relations with the Dominions for much help and success in the future, not only in the re-distribution of our man-power, but in the strengthening and organization of our markets. As to distribution of man-power and the interesting statement of the brilliant Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. Bruce) on the subject of group settlement, he was sorry it had not proved possible, so far, to make more progress along the line of group or associational settlement.

Nearly a year ago he asked why it should not be possible for great towns like London or Liverpool, Manchester or Birmingham, to acquire, with the approval of the Dominion authorities, great tracts across the seas. Why universities, friendly societies, even the great trade unions, or the Brigade of Guards could not do the same. Local committees organized, equipped, and dispatched the Pals' Battalions during the war. They wanted, in similar fashion, strong committees in the great centres to take up land in the Dominions and to form village settlements of London or Liverpool across the seas.

As to the efforts made by the great railways and other private companies, the programme of the Great Western Railway was an excellent example. New works to the value of £4,500,000 were being authorized, and of them, works to the value of £1,000,000 were to be proceeded with at once. A sum of £2,500,000 was to be spent on new locomotives and rolling stock. Maintenance work and renewals were being expedited. For instance, the company was ordering 34,000 tons of steel rails at once. On the provision of new steamers £250,000 was to be spent at once, and in anticipating orders for stores £1,000,000 would be spent. The company was also developing housing for its staff, by advancing money on easy terms to the staff. Out of a programme of one thousand houses in the London area alone, fifty-six houses were now being erected. The company was also offering inducement to traders to build high capacity wagons to hold twenty tons and to reconstruct and enlarge coal tips up to a cost of £10,000,000, of which work worth £100,000 had already been launched. This contemplated all told an expenditure of not less than £10,500,000, of which the major portion was being put in hand forthwith.

They would have seen the programme of the London and North Eastern Company, involving about £1,000,000 in the construction of locomotives and of a large number of sleeping cars and wagons, and in addition not less than £500,000 in permanent ways and works. The question of electrification was also being pressed on by this group. Similar programmes were also being undertaken by other railway companies, and he hoped to be able to announce further progress on another occasion. So far as he could gather, not less than about 10 to 15 millions worth of work was being put in hand by the various railway companies along the lines he had indicated, and probably more.

GOVERNMENT PLANS.

The three trunk lines of the Government effort were unemployment insurance, trade development, and relief schemes. As to unemployment insurance, he would simply reiterate that this great co-operative scheme of social self-help had proved the sheet anchor. The fourth special period had now drawn to a close, and on Thursday next a new benefit year commenced, and twelve weeks' consecutive benefit would then be available. That would carry on to the New Year, and he would make a statement, after the House of Commons assembled, as to provision authorized under the Act for the spring.

As to trade development, under the heading of Export Credits Scheme and Trade Facilities provision, there was ample provision, both for the individual trader who desired to export and to have his risk shared by the Government, and also for the public company which desired to enter on big constructional development. The Export Credit programme still allowed of some £16,000,000, or rather more, of risk being undertaken in proper cases.

With regard to the Trade Facilities scheme, it was satisfactory to learn that no less than £2,600,000 was being set aside with a view to the building of new ships for one or two of the big shipping companies. Again, the North Wales Power Company was to receive a guarantee up to £1,600,000. This also would involve much work for skilled engineers and the metal trade generally. Then it was interesting to find India availing herself of the opportunities provided by British trade. Messrs. Tata, the great Indian textile undertaking, were to receive a guarantee of £1,000,000 for a new issue with a view to extension. All these schemes were in shape and on the verge of completion, and were naturally framed on the basis of the constructional work being placed in his country. The Tube Railway system, which had already received a guarantee up to £6,000,000, was now to receive a further guarantee for a further £6,000,000. These developments, which had been maturing since he made his speech on August 1 last, would involve additional sums of from £10,000,000 to £12,000,000, and would bring the total State guarantee up to the figure of about £36,000,000 out of £50,000,000 available, leaving £14,000,000 for other schemes of development as they came along.

RELIEF WORKS.

With regard to relief works, he announced in his speech of August 1 that £7,500,000 was estimated as the total expenditure on all programmes then in hand, as against £4,500,000 for the previous year. The Government had now decided to sanction further road and bridge development, involving an expenditure to be borne between the State and the local authorities of some £4,000,000. It was obvious that if necessary conditions of all these constructional road and bridge works would be that the material, specially the steel material, should be of British make, and give employment to British labour and enterprise. There was a rumour that a large amount of German steel up to some £2,000,000 might be dumped at an early date on the markets of the world, including our markets. The Government were thoroughly alive to the situation, and would not be deterred from taking any steps to deal with it should the necessity arise.

The Government terms for revenue-producing proposals had been recently made much more generous, and the result entirely justified their policy. For the first time the applications from local authorities for assistance towards their loans showed a very great increase of revenue-producing schemes, which was precisely the result they wished to achieve. He announced in his speech in August that the extent to which the Government would authorize Lord St. Davids' Committee to assist would be £10,000,000. The Government had now decided to authorize proposals up to another £10,000,000 making £20,000,000 in all. The terms had now been announced on which the Government would be prepared to extend the new revenue-producing proposal to public utility companies, such as tramways, dock companies, and so on, and applications to the extent of several millions had already been received.

There were other proposals which had already matured or were in process of maturing, such as increased acceleration of Admiralty and War Office work, loans, for Crown Colony land development, and so on. All these were being pressed on. The schemes he had outlined did not involve any interference with the financial policy hitherto pursued by the Government and he thought it well to emphasize that in this respect no change was contemplated.

Taking all these facts into consideration it was clear that the new expenditure now being initiated, and as far as possible put in hand immediately, could not amount to less than £50,000,000 and might prove to work out a considerably higher figure. (Cheers.)

Sir Montague Barlow was heartily thanked for his speech, on the motion of Sir Cecil Harrison, seconded by Mr F. E. J. Murrell.

Among the company present were:—

Messrs. R. Bentley (Upper Warden), E. C. Austen-Leigh, G. N. E. Hall-Say, E. Unwin, W. A. J. Foster, J. Barcham Green, C. O. Sabine, H. O. Bolton, A. E. Bernays, G. W. Jones, C. Clifton-Tollitt, T. W. McAra, A. E. Godwin, and R. J. Riddell, Major S. Upperton, Colonel Riveirs Fletcher, Deputy Singer, and Deputy Sandle.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS,

	London, Nov. 6.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 25/32 Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/5 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	32 4/16 Quiet

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Nov. 7. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/8
Bank Demand	1-4 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1,4 29/32
Fcs. Demand	515
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	767
Shanghai	228
Japan	158 1/2
Singapore	170 1/2
Market—Steady.	

	London, Nov. 6.
Rates 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/16
" 2 months hence	31 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loan	2 5/8
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Nov, 6.
Exchange on London in Paris	77,50
" " " Germany	1,0,0,000,000,000
" " " Italy	100,25
Stockholm	16,95
Christiania	30,17
Amsterdam	11,54
Switzerland	25,11
Belgium	yesterdays
Athens not received	89,95

	New York, Nov. 6
Demand Bills closed	

DISCOUNTS.

	London. Nov. 6.
Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 1/8
Indian Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 1/2
Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 6 per cent	27

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Nov. 6.	
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 89 1/4	1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/4	unchgd,
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£100 3/4	1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 7/8	+ 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42	"
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 7/8	unchgd
Govt. Securities 3%	58 3/4	unchgd.

	London, Nov. 6.	
Conversion Loan	lb. 78 3/8	
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 102 1/2	
7 per cent. Indian	" 116	

GOLD.

	Bombay, Nov. 7.		
Ready—25—1—0			
Vaida	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho			
Kartak	25—0—3		25—0—3
Magsur	24—14—9		24—14—9
Teji Mandi.			
Asho			
Kartak	0—5—0		
Magsur	0—7—0		
Tone—Market Quiet.			

SILVER.

	Bombay, Nov. 7.		
Ready—78—2	Prices 80.4		
Vaida	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho			
Kartak	77—13—0	77—10—0	77—10—0
Magsur	77— 8—0	77— 6—0	77— 6—0
Teji Mandi.			
Asho	1— 1—0		
Kartak			
Magsur	1— 2—0		
Tone—Market Quiet.			

SHARES.

	London, Nov. 6
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong	125 1/2
National	44
Eastern	5 1/16
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 3/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 7.

The New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 46 to 59 points higher. The market advanced on general heavy buying and short covering. The advance has been very rapid and we would advise our friends to cover part of their purchases and secure some profit though we still believe in higher markets ultimately.

In accordance with the rise in Liverpool market the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 583/4 for F. G. Broach April/May and immediately jumped to Rs. 590 on Japanese and Commission Houses buying. Around this level jobbers were sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 568½ but soon after recovered to Rs. 591 in sympathy with the advance in Oomra contracts, and scattered buying and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 591½ at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra Deer/January opened at Rs. 549 and improved to Rs. 554 on buying by Japanese Houses and Offices. On scattered selling the prices gave way to Rs. 551½. Around this level a well-known Indore operator and Offices were free buyers which raised the values to Rs. 559. The market after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 562 at 6 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 543/44 and advanced to Rs. 546½. Again touching Rs. 543 the market gradually improved to Rs. 550½ and after some fluctuations closed at 6 p.m. at Rs. 553. F. G. Bengal Deer/January opened at Rs. 478 and closed at Rs. 481 at 6 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good inquiry from Exporters and local millwalas.

	Liverpool, Nov, 6 Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	
Mid Americans spot Good business	19.30
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	19.90

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 6.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan.	18.83 +59
	Mar.	18. 8 +55
	May	18.35 +54
	July	17.94 +49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	
Dec.	18.67 +37
Jan.	18.63 +39
Feb.	
Mar.	18.43 +40
April	
May	18.20 +39
June	
July	17.82 +37
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	15.63 +23
Nov.	

Egyptians Nov. 18.80 Jan. 18.91 Mar 18.10 May 18.22 July 1830

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 6

Months	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	18 94 +53
Dec.	18 83 +53
Jan.	18.78 +54
Feb.	18 68 +56
Mar.	18.68 +55
April	18.45 46
May	18 35—46
June	18 18—48
July	17.94 +49
Aug	17 30 +41
Sept	16 29 + 22
Oct.	15 59 +19
Nov.	15.29 +91

Tone.—Very Steady

*In our second telegram, the above quotations seemo the correct.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Nov, 6.
M. G. Bengal Good	11.90
" " Fully Good	2.30
" " Fine	12.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.85
" " " Fully Good	13.35
" " " Fine	13.85
M. G. Broach, Good	15.20
" " Fully Good	15.60
" " Fine	16.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.80
" " Fully Good	12.20
" " Fine	12.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 6

Months.	To-day's Prices
Nov.	19 00 +45
Dec.	19 10+45
Jan.	19.20 +45
Feb.	19.20 +45
Mar.	19 35 + 7
April	19 41+47
May	19.47+ 48
June	19.47 +47
July	19.55 +42
Aug.	19 55+42
Sept.	19 55+42
Oct.	
Nov.	19 60 +31

AMERICAN MARKETS,

	New York, Nov. 5.
Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	39,000
" Exports to Great Britain	50.0
" " Continent	3,000
Futures at New York	
" " " Jan.	32.50 +55
" " " Mar.	32.61 +71
" " " May.	32.55 +57
" " " July.	32.05 +60
Spot Cotton at New York	32.25 +50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	32.00 unchgd
Futures " " Jan.	33.43+66
" " " Mar.	32.43 +76
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	
Silver foreign mined	63 5/8

	New York, Nov. 6.
Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	58,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " Continent	6,000
Futures at New York Dec.	Closed,
" " " Jan.	
" " Mar.	
" " May.	
" " July	
Spot Cotton at New York	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.25 +25
Futures " " Jan.	33.75 +2
" " " Mar.	33.50 +7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined	

WHEAT.

	London, Nov, 6.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. N/D sellers	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. N/D Sellers	42/4
AUSTRALIAN N/D Sellers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Sellers	28
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. N/D paid Sellers	43/3
Tone:—	
WHEAT Afloat to U. K.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14s.

SEEDS.

	London, Nov. 6.
RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold N/D Sellers Quiet rather lower	£ 17 1/8
LINSEED Argentine N/D Paid	£ 18 7/8
" J/F S Hrs	16 11/16
TONE—Easier after steadier	
LINSEED Bombay per ton for Nov. Paid	£ 22 1/4
Do N/D nominal	£ 2[illegible]
Tone—Dull.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N/D Sellers	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers	£ 17 1/4

LINSEED.

	London, Nov 6.
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov./Dec Sellers	£ 21
Tone—Dull and downward tendency.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net done and Nov./Dec. Buyer	39 7/8
" Jan./Apl. Buyers	37

METALS.

	London, Nov. 6.
English best Selected Copper	£ 64
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 81
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets f o b net	£ 19

METAL REPORT.

	London, Nov. 6.
TIN BLOCK	213 1/2

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 7. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 7. Rs a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	74 0 0
Copper	1/	74 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		58 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 14 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		75 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Do.	No. 20 1/2	1 0 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 4
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 13 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 6
Ligth-house	No. 6 1/2	0 10 0
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 9
Japan	No. 42/2	1 11 8
Japan	No. 20	1 0 3
Japan	No 32	1 7 3

JAVA SUGAR.

	London. Nov. 6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	28/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	27/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	27/1
Tone—Holders asking higher.	

RUBBER.

	London, Nov. 6.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	12 1/4
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe November	13 3/8
Tone—Dull	

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday November 6th was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders 252.5 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows:—

(a) Bills Nil.
(b) Deferreds at 1s. 4d. 100 lakhs.
(c) Immediates Nil.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The market is again under the "Blight of the Bureau." Private crop estimates issued during the week range from 9,755,000 to 11,467,000 bales, and with public opinion so divided everyone is waiting for the government report. It will not determine the size of the crop but it will crystallize sentiment. If the indicated yield is over 10,750,000 there may be a slight decline, but anything less will be counted as bullish in the degree by which the figures may approach 10,000,000 bales.

Meantime the certificated stock in New York, writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance," has been reduced to less than 1,000 bales and it turns out that the 32,000 bales that were supposed to be on the way here are really destined for export. Until the local stock is replenished the future market will probably continue to be convulsive for it is at present in the position of a bank that is solvent but without reserves.

Predicated upon a crop of not more than 11,000,000 bales the statistical position points to an acute cotton famine before the end of the season. An immediate advance that would restrict consumption to the inadequate supply would therefore be logical.

The only reason why the market halts in its upward course is the fear that the weight of the early movement may hold the advancing tendency in check. "The autumnal dip" is a trade tradition whose psychological effect is great. But it is a tradition that may have become obsolete. Money can be so readily borrowed on cotton nowadays that it is entirely practicable for the South to hold its crop and it may be that the spinners will miss their opportunity if they delay buying their necessary requirements much longer.

It is known that the mill stocks in the United States are very small. Some manufacturers have contracted for the quantity and quality they require, but they have not fixed the price, as they must sooner or later by ordering futures bought against the cotton contracted for. They are therefore short of the market. Some of them are palpably nervous and even if the market does not shoot up on the Government report their price fixing orders will probably sustain it for some time to come.

The cotton manufacturing trade abroad is believed to be in much the same position. The stocks are very small and every spinner is hoping against hope for a decline. The Mayor of Preston, in Lancashire, has suggested that the British Government should subsidize the trade, and in Parliament it has been proposed that aid should be given in the shape of cheap Treasury loans. Meantime the political outlook overseas is improving. France and Germany seem to be getting together and as they are both short of cotton goods it is quite possible that their textile establishments may soon be operating at capacity. The question is where are they to get the cotton. Nothing short of a miracle can provide an adequate supply and a scramble seems to be inevitable until a buyers' strike or some other organized movement to restrict consumption takes shape.

There is of course a great deal of slack in the invisible supply of cotton goods in the United States. Most housewives can get along without buying the bed linen they are accustomed to purchase each year and most men can do without the new shirts they are in the habit of ordering at stated intervals.

The overall parade of 1920 was the signal for such a curtailment three years ago. It changed the psychology of the public and led everybody to delay their customary purchases. At present there are no signs of such a movement for goods are not yet high enough to excite protest. In time it will come, and for it we must watch, but until it does come any serious decline in prices seems to be unlikely barring some cataclysm that no one can foresee.

OPIUM SALE AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

At to-day's sale 200 chests Benares opium of 250 offered were sold for Rs. 904000. The highest price was 4525 and the lowest 4500.

A Poona message says General Sir William and Lady Marshal were given a splendid send off on their departure for Home.—A.P.

A Delhi message of November 6th says the Public Services Commission formally assembled to-day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Divali: Bank Holiday.
Verdi's famous Opera, "Il Travatore", in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla at 5-30 p.m., for School Children.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

Opening ceremony of headquarters of Bombay National Volunteer Corps, Bombay Students Brotherhood Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Hindu New Year (Samvat 1980): Bank and Postal Holiday.
Mail steamer "China" due to arrive at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 10.

S.S. "Mooltan", with English mails, leaves at 2 p.m.
Verdi's famous Opera "Il Travatore," in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla at 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote's Concert in aid of the Concert Hall Fund, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Verdi's famous Opera "Il Travatore," in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla at 6-50 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 8 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 9 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h 4m
" 10 (S.T.) " 6h. 43m., " 5h. 4 n
" 11 (Sun.) " 6h 43m., " 6h. 3m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday. This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

**The Down Gujerat Mail for Kathiawa will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35).

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of the train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 19-30.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC.

There will be an entertainment in South Indian vocal music, with accompaniments by Brahmasri Ayyaswami Bhagavathar of Mayavaram at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Friday), at Krishna Buildings No. 2, (Top Floor), near Tram Terminus, Parel. All are cordially invited to attend.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

A grand variety performance in aid of Parsi Housing Society and 33rd Bombay Boy Scouts Troop will be given on Sunday next, (the 11th inst), at 10 a.m. at The Excelsior.

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

The sixth annual gathering of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj Bombay, will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is expected to preside on the occasion. A programme of music, children's dances, dramatic performance, etc., will be gone through.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The opening ceremony of the Headquarters of the Bombay National Volunteer Corps will be performed to-morrow (Friday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. M. R. Jaykar, will preside.

A RELIGIOUS LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture on "The Goal of Life" at the Hira Baug, C. P. Tank Road, to-day at 6 p.m.

KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha and the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Madhav Bagh near C. P. Tank to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday) between 3 and 8 p.m. Admission free. All are cordially invited.

Thakur Govind Singh of Agra will sing National songs on the occasion.

"CONCERT HALL FUND."

A Concert will be organised at the Town Hall by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, on Sunday, (the 11th inst) next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund."

Donations will be accepted with thanks and will be announced in the papers, and at the Town Hall. Admission to the Concert will be by tickets at Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 each, which can be obtained from Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, at the Music Studio, 61, Cumballa Hill P. O. Malabar Hill."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society Town Hall, when Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan presided. A paper on "The use of the Nudity spell for rain-making" by Mr. S. C. Mitra was read. The author gave recent instances in Northern Bengal where this practice prevailed, of young naked girls going from house to house, receiving offerings from elderly ladies of the village, with an idea to please the rain-God and to make him bestow a copious rainfall. This practice which is more or less limited to Bengal and Bihar provinces is carried on with the utmost decorum at night time. In another paper by the same author it was shown how the monkey God Hanumantha was given the honour of a first class deity in some of the temples in Orissa. Hanumantha—the faithful follower of God Rama is always shown in attendance on the latter god and is considered to be on a somewhat lower scale in the Hindu Pantheon.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

NEED OF EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

Mr. S. Raja Rao writes from Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, as follows:—Pandit Totaram Sanadya of Fiji and Mr. D. B. Desai of Kenya, meeting at Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, on the 27th instant came to a decision that it was the most imperative need of the hour that a selected representative from each of the Crown Colonies and the Dominions should meet in India forthwith and that those banding themselves together should form the nucleus of an Indian Overseas' Association in India to carry on work from day to day (as suggested by the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of Aug. 7th) towards enlightening the Indian public authoritatively from their first-hand knowledge of the conditions under which Indians are labouring outside and at the same time towards exerting an influence, steady and persistent, upon the leaders and the Indian Government here, to an extent greater than that capable of being brought to bear upon from their distant foci—their various Associations in the Dominions and the Colonies.

Strange to say, the mail just to hand from Malaya brings the following coincident appeal from Mr. S. M. Sharma, Bar-at-Law, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., sounding an identical note and conveying so much food of thought for Indians at home as well those abroad, that I give it here in full trusting that it will receive the serious consideration that it deserves here as well as abroad.

"To The Sons of India Abroad.

As far back as about 11 years ago when I first got an insight into the disabilities under which our countrymen exist in the British Colonies it occurred to me that an institution representing the Indians in all the British Colonies if properly organised and conducted could do more to ameliorate the condition of our countrymen in the Colonies than any other conceivable thing. Although spoke about this scheme to various countrymen of mine it did not then find favour with the majority of the people I spoke to. The one argument I always found opposing my scheme was the already existing Indian Overseas Association in London and a similar institution in Bombay. Although it cannot be denied that these institutions have done a certain amount of good but through disabilities under which they suffer they are incapable to cope with what has come to be the most important question in Indian politics of the day, i.e., the question of Indians Overseas within and without the British Empire.

THE DANGER LOOMING AHEAD.

One cannot fail but to recognise the obvious that day by day both within and without the Empire our rights as British subjects, our rights as a civilised nation, may even our rights as rational human beings are being encroached upon. Instead of improving our liberties both political and social which our Patria, our manhood, and our education demand we are actually receiving set backs and the speed with which our humiliation is being completed is such that unless checked at once we are bound to sink to that degree of political and social abomination and annihilation that Father Time will soon have seen the manhood of our dear Motherland for the last time.

In South Africa we are treated worse than the pariahs within the Empire, in Australia, Canada and other Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire we are undesirables and barred from enjoying the ordinary rights of the citizens of the Empire, our entry even, is forbidden as that of unclean and loathsome objects. Even in the Crown colonies and Protectorates our masters have decided to put on us a badge of inferiority.

OUR DUTY.

The days when we used to put our faith in the justice of the Imperial Government to do justice to our status have passed with the decision in the case of Kenya. There is not an obscure corner of the Empire in which the sun never sets where it can be conscientiously said that we enjoy equal rights with all other subjects of the British Empire. Although a few years ago we were less unfortunate in this respect outside the British Empire but now the outside world too has begun to copy our masters in putting on us the badge of inferiority. It is but yesterday that the U. S. A. Supreme Court declared that we were not entitled to American citizenship, we have been declared ineligible to possess immoveable property or leases of land in the United States—our entry there has long been forbidden except on the most humiliating terms. Such are the facts which our duty to ourselves, to our manhood, to the fair name of our country and to our children demand we should bravely look in the face. I say and say it boldly that our failure to do our duty if there is any truth in Religion or reason in logic will bring contempt on us all in this world and damnation hereafter.

The systematic insults have at last brought home to our thinking public the vital importance of this question. They have recognised the great truth that this question of Indians Overseas so vastly influences the social and economical conditions of India that without a proper solution of this problem Home Rule in India itself will be but a false misnomer. The thinking Indian public therefore of whatever school of thought or persuasion, political, social or otherwise have joined hands to sincerely co-operate and bring their united efforts to bear on this what they have come to look upon the most momentous question of the day. They, however, through circumstances over which they have no control and through their ignorance of the important bearing of this problem are unable to determine the ways and means and oft find themselves powerless to resist the virile forces working against us both in India and outside it.

HOW WE ARE MISREPRESENTED.

Our position, our aspirations, and our sufferings are daily misrepresented in India and in spite of all our leaders' sincerity of purpose they are sometimes unconsciously led to lend their aid to forge new chains for the already heavily laden feet of Indian slavery. W Indians in the Colonies are very prone to criticise the actions of our countrymen in India but we must recognise that we ourselves have hitherto given them no adequate assistance in their efforts on our behalf. The already existing institutions which I have referred before to judge by the results, have proved impotent. The Indian electorate has now determined to require the promise of the candidates to interest themselves in this question of Indians Overseas before returning them to the Councils.

THE REMEDY.

It behoves us, therefore, that the best we can do is to send at least one accredited representative to the contemplated Indians Overseas Association in India to give our countrymen there first-hand information on questions touching the disabilities under which we exist and to inform them our aspirations. It is our bounden duty to make this Association a real live and strong body capable of making its existence felt by the powers that are carrying on an invidious and unholy campaign against us. The advocates of Indian imperialism have gone to the extent of persuading the so-called ministers of religion to declare the granting of equal status of Indians an un-Christian Act and a danger to Christianity—what can we not expect—from such people who at the altar of prestige would crucify Christ again? We all know that the real public in England is a dupe of the few Colonial propagandists and our countrymen are unable to either resist such propaganda or to organise a counter-propaganda "without our aid." We all know how through ignorance or misinformation our own countrymen both in India and England sometimes unconsciously aid our opponents and thus give setbacks to the patient efforts of our friends. Should we or rather can we sit quiet and see ourselves and our country go to the dogs?

MY SUGGESTION.

The only means I would suggest is to organise ourselves into a body such as the contemplated Indian Overseas Association which would educate Indian public opinion as to the true position of Indians Overseas, their sufferings and aspirations. Such an institution will be in a position to resist any invidious propaganda by placing facts before the public and it will be able to advise our politicians to frame a colonial policy. It will further with its wider outlook on life influence very materially the social and economic conditions in India and, last but not least, it will bring India in closer touch with her sons abroad and by the moral influence for which such unity stands will hasten the glorious day of political freedom which is to come.

(Sd.) S. M. SHARMA,
Bar-at-Law.

Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
15th Oct. 1923.

Here ends the letter. For an educative propaganda to be really effective it needs necessarily a ground work as solid as Mr. Sharma and other prominent thinkers among the Indians Overseas have come to realise as mentioned above. Pandit Totaramji has been working heart and soul in this particular direction and I feel certain that at the ensuing Congress Session at Coconada he will give a definite impetus forward to carry into practical effect the Resolution passed under this head by the Congress at its last sessions.

"SOUL OF A SLAVE."

Aesthete writes:—

If one wishes a spectacular treat this week, Indian in manufacture as well as in conception, one must go to the Novelty Cinema. The Photoplay Syndicate of Calcutta have produced a photoplay entitled "The Soul of a Slave" and the Novelty Cinema is showing it for the first time in Bombay. This film may receive greater attention when it is known that it is the first Indian Cinema production to be demanded in the West where the art of Cinematography originated and is daily approaching perfection. The photography can stand comparison with that in any production of an American Corporation. The tinting and the printing are done with thoroughness rarely to be found in any studio in India. The direction will be found to do credit to any Director.

Great admiration as one is bound to feel for all the exquisiteness in visible demonstration greater still is the admiration due both to the conception of the theme and the development of the story embodying the theme. The basic idea is typically Hindu and spiritually sublime. It is an idea which in Europe could be conceived only by a Plato. To the Hindu mind it comes natural and is all the more sublime because of the ready response it can receive. Two souls united into one separate to be born as two human beings situated as apart from each other as conceivable. It need not be said that one is a man and the other a woman. This is apparently one link in the long chain of births through which souls have to go to attain either inseparable union or final absolution. The man is born the son of a rich King and the lady is born the daughter of a tribesman. One is as familiar with virtue as the other with vice. One is surrounded by Nature, the other by Marble walls. One receives the fragrance of natural flowers, the other has to burn incense to smother the stink of debauchery. One enjoys the spontaneous music of birds; The other the overworked tunes of hired syrens. One is blessed in the Company of a flawless brother; the other is suffocated by the embrace of a faithless courtezan. One quenches the thirst with the crystal water of a running brook; the other only agitates it with bowls intoxicating drinks. The upshot of the environment of the one is the elevation and self-consciousness of the soul and of the other, the continuous degradation and approximate oblivion of the soul.

Primarily united but by circumstances divided, the two *souls come together*. The very sight of the pure elevated soul arouses the slumbering soul of goodness in the other. The evil influence fights long for its upper hand and in the fight tortures both the good and the bad souls. By slow process, however, the evil is discarded like the flying dust. In depicting and delineating this slow and gradual process is proved the great merit both of the scenario writer and of the Director. There is a soul in the acting because the man in the story is represented by the scenario writer himself.

An appreciation of this kind can never claim to give to the reader anything like an adequate idea of the play. If it could, the photoplay could not have come into existence. But the pleasures of art are not exclusive and one who feels pleased wants somebody else to feel like him. Many a play sets all rules of taste at naught just to create stunts and surprises. The play "The Soul of a Slave" displays an exquisite taste in the selection of incidents as well as scenes. The cumulative effect is, an artistic whole encasing a sublime idea. After all the real enjoyment is for the spectator alone.

CORONER'S COURT.

VERDICT IN LAL BAUG HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

The Coroner concluded enquiry on Wednesday touching the death of a Hindu girl named Chindribai (12) working at a building under construction connected with the Tata Power House at Lal Baug. She who was killed by the sudden collapse of the roof of the building on the 30th ultimo under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Marsland Price and Company, contractors for the construction work.

Mr. A. B. Lawson, Chief Engineer, Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. said the work was being done under the instructions of the Tata Engineering Co. The workmen were under the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Kapadia. Witness visited the building. He did not see the props of the roof which had collapsed. Similar props were used for other buildings. The scaffolding and the props can be attached for the same purpose, that is, if the props could support the concrete, they could also support the scaffolding planks, which were placed when required. In witness' opinion, the main cause of the collapse was the giving way of the box in which the concrete was placed. The box gave way, though the witness, by reason of the dislodgement of the props, which were probably caused by the wedges moving. The scaffolding strengthened the props. Witness did not know how many cross pieces there were but in the adjacent base there were two or three.

Replying to Mr. Dhondi, Mr. Lawson said, he did not agree that it was dangerous to attach the scaffolding to the props and he would not call it carelessness. It was purposely done. Witness had thirteen years' experience of concrete works.

SUPERVISING ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Behram F. Kapadia, Assistant Engineer, Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. said the work was carried out under his instructions. The supports or props for the roof were erected under his instructions and they were attached to the scaffolding in some places. Witness could not tell the cause of the collapse by looking at the debris but the wedges were probably displaced by the ramming of the concrete by people walking or working on the top or other local shock. The props were usually attached to the scaffolding for the convenience of the workmen. It was not dangerous. Witness thought the props were thus made more rigid. They got extra help.

To the coroner:—The scaffolding need not shake when people are going up and down."

To Mr. Dhondi:—"Eight buildings larger than the one in question are under construction. I have supervised such concrete work for the last seven years. Scaffolding is attached to props in other buildings. I do not know of any collapse from this cause."

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot, Executive Engineer, Presidency District, said, at the request of the Commissioner of Police, he had examined the roof of the building under enquiry. In witness' opinion the cause of collapse was the wiving way of the supports of the shuttering on which concrete roof was being placed. The dislodgement was probably due to the scaffolding having been attached to some of the upright posts. It was not usual, and not proper to attach the scaffolding to uprights. Witness saw some uprights thus attached in another part of the work. The practice was not common, and witness considered it faulty. People ascending and descending on the scaffolding would cause a vibration which would affect the uprights so attached. The materials used were good.

A DANGEROUS SYSTEM.

Questioned by Mr. Dhondi, witness said a careless contractor might attach the scaffolding to an upright. The system was bad and dangerous and should not be adopted. The wedges might move when the concrete was being put, if they were not properly fixed. Witness had not known of an instance in which collapse had occurred from this cause nor did he know of another case in which the collapse was due to the attachment of the uprights to the scaffolding. Witness had the attachments undone when he had seen them in Government buildings. One in a thousand might be dangerous. Others might not be. The system in his opinion was faulty.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to fracture of the skull resulting from the debris of a portion of the newly constructed roof of a building connected with the Tata Electric Power House at Lal Baug having fallen on the deceased in consequence of the posts supporting the roof having given way from a cause not definitely known.

The jury remarked that the evidence showed that the materials used in the building were good.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD AND COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

The Managing Committee of the Central Labour Board have placed before the member in charge of General Dept. Government of Bombay, a representation drawing his attention to the fact, that the Central Labour Board" is an organisation which represents a large body of workmen in the City of Bombay (about 8,822).

The Board quotes the following Resolution passed at the recent session of the Provincial Conference of Trade Unions:—"This conference requests the Government of India and the Government of Bombay to nominate in consultation with the organization of the employees at least 5 representatives of Indian Labour in the Legislative Assembly two of whom should represent Labour in the Bombay Presidency and at least 5 members in the Local Legislative Council to represent the Labour organizations in the Presidency," adding that "We fully endorse this resolution and request you to nominate this year at least 5 members."

In conclusion, the representation states:—As the Central Labour Board for the present is the most representative body of workers we beg to request you to make this year's nomination on our recommendation.

We recommend that the following persons in order of priority of claims should be nominated by Government as the labour representatives in the new Council to be constituted at an early date and we hope that the Government will accept our recommendation. Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Mr. B. M. Anandrao, Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Swami Adwaitanand.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Looking through the list of candidates for the Legislative Assembly from Bombay, I am puzzled about the precise reasons which have prompted Mr. N. M. Dumasia to stand for election. The other candidates have some record of services which they have rendered in the past, and whether these have been appreciated by the public or not, at any rate, they can claim to be the adherents of some policy and programme. In Mr. Dumasia's case, I fail to see the grounds on which he can approach the electorate for its support. As a member of the late Bombay Legislative Council, he was conspicuous by his absence during the greater part of its sittings. Even when he was occasionally participating in the proceedings of the Council, what was his contribution to the debates? Next to nothing. I have looked through the records of the Council, and find the following resolutions to his credit: (1) a Committee to award compensation to liquor shopkeepers who had suffered losses owing to the picketting campaign; (2) to stop the Government's move to Mahableshwar; (3) to welcome H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught; (4) to welcome H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The two latter resolutions were accepted and the other two rejected. Is it on this achievement that he seeks the confidence of the electors? If he could not find time to attend the meetings of the local Council, is it likely that he will go to Delhi and Simla? Whatever may be the party leanings of the electors, I trust they will at least not destroy the traditions of a community built up by Dadabhoy Naoroji and Pherozshah Mehta by returning a Dumasia to represent Bombay's interests.—Yours etc.

NADIR NASSERVANJI DASTUR.

Nasralla Manzil,
Abdul Rehman Street,
November 7.

"HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the two articles of Dr. Syed Mahmed on "Hindus under Muslim Rule". I regret however to say, that the learned Doctor is making many statements of a controversial nature. I do not quote them here as I do not wish to give them prominence just because they are highly controversial and it is my conviction that in these days of high tension in the Hindu-Muslim feelings it is not courteous for a learned Doctor to take advantage of the enforced silence of the Hindu community, who have been buying peace from the Mahomedan brethren and assert categorically what at best is open to argument. More than this: We are in common affliction. We have for three years got on sharing in woe and weal. Is it fair to rake up old memories? Or is it that we cannot build our common future without raising up the dead from its grave? The days of English Historians of India are well nigh over; shall we begin a race of Mahomedan Historians of India now?

I do not deny in the least the right of Dr. Mahmed to propound and prove his thesis. I only say he ought not to do it as a piece of propaganda, as it certainly is when it is published in your paper and endorsed by you. He can very well publish it in a book-form; when so published it cannot hinder the cementing of Hindu-Muslim Unity.—Yours, etc.

VISHVANATH.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

A communique state:—The Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State has decided to appoint a committee to examine and report on—

(1) The proposals made from time to time for constituting an Indian Bar whether on an All-India or provincial basis with particular reference to the constitution, statutory recognition, functions and authority of a Bar Council or Bar Councils and their position vis-a-vis the High Courts.

(2) The extent to which it may be desirable to remove the existing distinctions enforced by statute or practice between barristers and vakils and to make recommendations. The committee will be composed as follows: President, Sir E. M. D. Chamier, Kt. Bar-at-Law, Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the Secretary of State and late Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Patna. Members (1) The Hon'ble, Mr. Justice V. M. Coutts Trotter, Judge of the High Court, Madras, (2) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, Additional Judge of the High Court, Bombay, (3) Mr. S. R. Das, Bar-at-Law, Advocate General, Bengal, (4) Mr. H. P. Duval, I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, (5) Colonel Sir Henry Stanyon, Kt., C. I. E., (6) Rao Bahadur Tiruvenkata Rangachariar, Vakil, High Court, Madras, (7) Mr. Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar, Government Pleader, Bombay, (8) Mr. M. M. Chatterjee, President of the Incorporated Law Society, Calcutta. Secretary Mr. J. H. Wise, I. C. S.

The committee is expected to assemble at Bombay in the third week of November 1923 and will submit its report to the Government of India.

GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE FROM POONA.

A PUBLIC FUNCTION

A Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary dated Wednesday, 7th November, states:—

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, will leave Poona on the 12th November 1923 at 6 p.m. His Excellency's departure from the Poona Railway Station will be public.

A Guard of Honour with Band will be drawn up outside the Station and facing it, and the Sassoon Road will be lined by troops. The usual salute will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure as the train leaves the Station.

His Excellency will be received on arrival at the Station by the Honourable Members of Council and the Ministers, the General Officer Commanding in Chief, Southern Command, the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary to Government, the General Officer Commanding Poona District, the Commissioner, Central Division, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Secretaries to Government, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, the District Judge, Poona, the Collector of Poona, the Superintending Engineer, C.D., the Director of Public Health, the Conservator of Forests, C. C., the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Division, the Mechanical Engineer to Government, the Sanitary Engineer to Government, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Agriculture, the Consulting Surveyor to Government, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, stationed in Poona, and Officers Commanding Regiments in Poona and Kirkee or such of the above High Officials as are then in Poona.

The Members of the Council of State, the Members of the late Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, and any new members of these two bodies who may have been returned unopposed, if residing in Poona, are invited to be present. The Sardars of the Deccan, the President of the Poona City Municipality, the President of the Suburban Municipality and the President of the District Local Board, or such of the above gentlemen as are then in Poona, are also invited to be present on the occasion. All Officers of His Majesty's services present in Poona and not otherwise on duty are also invited to attend.

The Poona Suburban Municipality and the Poona District Local Board have expressed a desire to present addresses to His Excellency on the day of His Excellency's departure. A space will therefore be reserved for the Presidents and Members of the Suburban Municipality and the District Local Board at the Poona Railway Station for the presentation of their addresses.

Entrance to the Station Compound and platform will be by tickets only, which can be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department. Space will be reserved as far as possible for such members of the general public as may apply for tickets to the Chief Secretary.

SANCTITY OF HINDU SHRINES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Nov. 7.

His Excellency the Governor visited the sacred shrine of the Vishnupada at Gaya on the 4th as arranged by the Gayawala priests when an address was presented.

The history of the visit is as follows:—

The local Hindu Sabha through its President Rai Hariprasad Lal and its Secretary Pandit Bajrangdut Sharma has raised an objection to His Excellency's being led to the temple with shoes on, which the Principal Gayawal priests through their leaders were not prepared to listen to and this caused a stir amongst the Hindu pouplace. As a result some demonstration at the Vishnupad Gate by the Hindus was contemplated. The Hindu Sabha forthwith prayed His Excellency by wire to interfere and in the meanwhile tried to keep the situation in hand by notifying to the public that negotiations were being carried on. His Excellency was in due course approached and he expressed his views that he would not like to visit places where there was an objection on religious grounds. This assurance saved the situation for which the Hindus felt grateful. But in spite of the express views of His Excellency our revered Gayawal priests led His Excellency to places where no Hindu can ever dare go with shoes on and this is a matter which has to be settled once for all otherwise the sanctity of the Hindu shrines will be in jeopardy.

OUR KATHIAWAR LETTER.

PROGRESSIVE VANKANER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 3.

A very noteworthy feature of this second sessions of the Rajkot Representative Assembly was the passing of a number of resolutions of more or less importance. Indeed they were too many and an important member of the Assembly was quite right when he said to the present writer that this sort of work and privilege being new to the members almost every one of them felt that it behoved his dignity as a member to bring one resolution at least. However, some of the resolutions were of real importance and if they are given effect to notable results might follow. The members of the Assembly will do dell to realise that it is not the passing of many resolutions but putting into practice of what may have been resolved upon in even few of them is of real value to the people as well as the State. One of the most important resolutions passed was with regard to the presenting of the State Budget to the Assembly. In this connection it is very satisfactory to note that H. H. the Thakor Saheb has left orders to the Diwan to declare to the Assembly that the Budget would be presented to the Assembly after it was passed by the State. Thus the wishes of the people have been at least half-met by the State in a very important matter like this and we may well hope that in due course further progress will be made in this matter as in others. Another resolution was with regard to the bringing of the Press Act in the State in line with that in British India, and it was passed without any difficulty.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay paid his visit to Morvi under the usual attendant circumstances and all the functions which are generally a part of such visits were held at not a little cost to the State. But perhaps a new feature of this visit was the presentation of an address by the people of the Morvi State to H. E. the Governor. One can understand the Chiefs of Native States doing what they can or what they ought to on such occasions, but one naturally feels thaht it is going far out of their way for the people of a Native State to present an address like this to the Governor with whom they have absolutely no direct connection whatsoever. The Chiefs themselves should think twice before they encourage their people in doing such things and the people should develop sufficient spirit of independence not to succumb to any pressure, direct or indirect, that may be put upon them. An address like this pre-supposes certain direct relationship between the two parties and where it is absent the presentation of the address has no meaning.

AN EXEMPLARY SABHA.

H. H. the Raj Saheb of Vankaner has established a sort of "Raj Sabha" for the last three years. This assembly is composed of 18 elected members and 13 nominated members, and meets every three months under the presidentship of His Highness himself. One of the recent achievements of this Sabha has been the reduction of custom-duty of 7 pies in a rupee to 4 pies. Another has been the passing of a resolution for complete prohibition of the sale of liquor in the State and His Highness has shown his willingness to give effect to the same. A third one is for the purpose of introducing compulsory primary education in the State and a Committee of six members has been appointed to look into the matter.

AN EDUCATIONAL GATHERING.

The second Annual Gathering of the Rajkot Teachers' Association was held on the 31st October and 1st November, and a very interesting as well as instructive programme was gone through. This is a sort of Educational Conference and various matters pertaining to Education were discussed or lectured upon. Also an Exhibition was held in connection with the same and most of the objects supplied therein as exhibits were the work of teachers and students of the Hunter Male Training College and the Barton Female Training College. In the Gathering as well as the Exhibition of this year, a marked progress was visible and if this progress goes on apace, this annual gathering will be an important feature of the education life of the whole of this province. Perhaps the most instructive part of the programme gone through this year was the lecture on "School Discipline" given by Mrs. Modak, the Lady Superintendent and Principal of the Female Training College. She has shown herself therein as an educationist of great province and every hope can be entertained that the cause of female education will prosper much under her watchful and thoughtful care in this backward part of India. Both the Principals and the Kathiawar Educational Officer deserve the thanks of the public for what they have been doing through such gatherings.

Official and Personal.

Sir Montagu Webb is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday next. It is understood he is actively supporting Lord Reading's protest against the British Government's recent decision regarding Indians in Kenya.—(A. P.)

Lala Lajpat Rai has returned to Lahore.—A.P.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler and staff returned to Patna on Tuesday.—A.P.

A Gulbarga correspondent wires:—

Moulana Alohamed Abdulalim Siddiqui President Tabligh Jamiat-ul-ulema Bombay Presidency, arrived here on October 24th and spoke every night on the biography of the great Prophet and the teachings of Islam before large gatherings of all communities. His purely religious sermons have produced in every Muslim heart a strong zeal for obeying religious commands.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1923.
(608th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

There is no greater danger menacing national activities in the country than the slackening of efforts to preserve and consolidate the fabric of Hindu-Muslim unity. Already attempts are being made by opponents of Swaraj to exaggerate, if not to encourage, these differences. Indian leaders cannot be too vigilant in safeguarding the country against the danger. The Ali Brothers, therefore, have done well in stressing this point in the course of the statement they have issued to their co-religionists. They say:

"Those who were hostile to us could have safely been trusted to do all they could to distract and divide us and discredit the workers—and they have not been behind those expectations. We have always to be on our guard against them. About our Hindu brethren too we should like to say just a word. Whatever any Hindu brother may do, let us never forget that our great and national leader, Mahatma Gandhi, too, is a Hindu and that no Mussalman in India has stood more firmly by us in the cause of the Khilafat and the Jezirat-ul-Arab than he. At least so long as he is not once more in our midst, let us treat every Hindu brother as if he was Mahatma Gandhi himself."

In these words the Ali Brothers have given expression to the feelings not only of all Indian Muslims but also of Muslims the world over. For, nowhere, perhaps, is the greatness of the Mahatma's achievement realised more vividly than in Muslim countries. A striking proof of this fact is contained in the report of an important meeting of Turks, Afghans, Indian Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs held in the Babar Bagh, Kabul last month, which we published on Tuesday Among other resolutions, the meeting passed one urging all communities of India "to join hands in a peaceful struggle for the release of their trusted leader Mahatma Gandhi, who is a strong advocate of the Khilafat movement." The first essential for an effective effort to secure the release of Mahatma—which symbolises the immediate need of the country—is the preservation of national solidarity. And the Indian people can ignore this fact only at their peril.

In the concluding paragraph of his interview with "Young India," Maulana Mohamed Ali says: "If the Hindus wish to kill Gandhism, let them do so; we will be no party to it." By "Gandhism" he obviously means that Hindu-Muslim unanimity which was the most remarkable achievement of Mahatma Gandhi. Some Hindu leaders, once professed disciples of Mahatma, are now seeking to destroy that great achievement of a great Hindu. It is the Muslim leaders who are seeking to restore and to maintain it. It is hard for us to understand the psychology of gentlemen who, while ever ready to accuse all Muslims of extreme fanaticism, themselves make such a public exhibition of extreme fanaticism even to the frustration of their own avowed aims and the stultification of their own avowed opinions. Let the reader compare the periodical public utterances of those gentlemen with the words, which we have quoted, of the Ali Brothers, and then ask himself: On which side lies the accusation of fanaticism? Yet those gentlemen still profess to be good nationalists and to have the interests of India at heart, while their actions are such as to weaken the Hindu-Muslim unity, on which India's future as a nation can alone be founded. They would, no doubt, tell us that the Muslims seek to use the Hindus for their own ends. Undoubtedly, the Muslims cannot gain their ends without the Hindus, but neither can the Hindus gain their ends without the Muslims, if their end is full self-Government for India. Division means perpetuation of the present servitude, and its justification in the eyes of the civilised world; while unity makes India self-reliant, self-supporting. It was Mahatma Gandhi's wisdom that he saw this clearly and sought to use the Muslims for the purpose of the Hindus, just as the Muslim leaders who adhered to him sought to use the Hindus for the purpose of the Muslims, having sense enough to realise that the goal was really one.

Some of the Hindu leaders, it would seem, though feigning temporarily acquiescence, failed to realise it, for no sooner was Mahatma's personality withdrawn, than they returned to the communal standpoint which the nation had agreed to forsake, and thus lost the confidence of the nation, which the Muslim leaders, faithful to the doctrine of Mahatma, retained in larger measure. This natural phenomenon they regarded as a proof of a vast plot for Muslim domination, and in their districts raised the cry of Hindu against Muslim, to the horror of all friends of India. It would seem that they would rather keep their country in perpetual tutelage than regard the Muslims of the country as their Indian brothers, that they prefer the "Christian" political system, in which they are perpetually outcast owing to the barriers of race and colour, to the Mohammedan system wherein no such barriers exist. But they are not all the Hindus, nor yet a tithe of them, and when at Coconada Maulana Mohamed Ali asks the Hindus as a body: "Do you wish to kill Gandhism?" we believe that the answer will come back in a tremendous "Never!" which will shake the ground.

DR. SAPRU'S SURRENDER.

Some surprise, Reuter informs us, is expressed in England at the comment from India with reference to the result of the Indian debates at the Imperial Conference. It is believed, we are further told, that the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Peel are determined to give the Indian Committee a fair hearing regarding Kenya. Evidently people in England, who are surprised at the comment in India, have not yet realised what it is that the Indian public has been demanding. The Indian demand was vividly summed up in the cable which Mr. Sastri sent last week to Dr. Sapru, and which said: "Kenya lost: everything is lost. Reject second class citizenship in India's name." Now the Indian people are in earnest in this demand and they will be satisfied by nothing less than, as Dr. Sapru told the Conference, "the very highest standard of citizenship." What has been the net result of the Imperial Conference so far as the satisfaction of this demand is concerned? We shall for the moment, put aside the question of Indians in South Africa, in respect of which the Conference has once again proved to be a total failure, and take Kenya as the crucial test of the sympathetic speeches delivered at the Conference. At the outset we must admit that Lord Peel made a very praiseworthy speech in advocating the cause of India. Justice, gratitude for the services rendered by India during the war, self-interest, the changed world status of India and, above all, the strength of the united voice with which India spoke on the Kenya issue, Lord Peel urged, made the appeal to the Imperial Conference "surely irresistible." The speech with its admirable tone of conciliation, showed the inevitable effect on the Die-hard mind of the strength of Indian agitation, beginning from the able and courageous advocacy of the cause by Mr. Sastri and his colleagues of the Kenya deputation, to the present day. But the speech must be judged from the mental reservation which characterised it. The reservation referred to the Kenya decision on which his Government were not prepared to go back. The Duke of Devonshire made the position explicit. While welcoming Dr. Sapru's proposal that there should be a full and free consultation and discussion between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and a Committee to be appointed by the Government of India upon all questions affecting British Indians domiciled in British Colonies and Protectorates and Mandated Territories, he was careful to remind the Conference that His Majesty's Government recently had come to certain decisions as to Kenya which represented *in their considered view* the very best that could be done in all the circumstances." (italics ours.) The Kenya decision thus is a settled fact so far as the British Government are concerned, which means, so far as India is concerned, that Kenya is lost and India is to have second class citizenship. And Kenya lost means for India, as Mr. Sastri says, everything lost. The Duke of Devonshire was, indeed, gracious enough to promise "careful attention to such representations as the Committee appointed by the Government of India might desire to make to them." We welcome the promise, but of what avail is it likely to be when it is remembered that the noble Duke was at the same time careful to point out that "he saw no prospect of these (the Kenya) decisions being modified?" We are ready to believe that Lord Peel and the Duke of Devonshire "are determined to give the Indian Committee a fair hearing regarding Kenya." But did not the British Government give a "fair" hearing to the Indian delegation, before they came to the conclusion that the Kenya decision "represented in their considered view the very best that could be done in all the circumstances?" The best in all the circumstances means relegating Indians to a second class citizenship, to the humiliating position of what Mr. Sastri described as "unredeemed helots in a Boer-Empire." The Indian demand has been for the complete repudiation of this principle of second class citizenship. Until such repudiation is made the Indian people will regard Dr. Sapru's achievements at the Imperial Conference as a surrender of India's vital interests.

Notes of the Day.

The Frog and the Bull.

The spectacle of a Serbian statesman imitating Mussolini reminds us rather of the frog in the fable who tried to blow himself out to the same size as the bull, and burst in the process. It was, at any rate, a dangerous experiment, and Serbia has been lucky to emerge from it with flying colours. The incident reminds us also of the thief who, having seen a person executed in old days for stealing, indulged in execution on his own account of thieves who rivalled him in his vocation. For the justification of Italy's punishment of Greece was in Italy's incapability of such a crime as that which Greece had perpetrated; whereas Serbia is perfectly capable of committing the very crime for which she penalises Bulgaria. Assassination is in the parliamentary and diplomatic procedure of all those countries. Every European Power has had at some time reason to complain of the behaviour of the comitajis (irregular troops recognised when successful and disowned upon occasion) of Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria. Italy's action was therefore in the nature of police work in the interests of world-peace. If Austria had been allowed to take such action against Serbia over the similar and still more flagrant crime of Sarajevo in 1914, the European war might easily have been avoided. But it is difficult to see what human purpose the Serbian outburst can promote, unless it be to furnish Bulgaria with a precedent for making similar demands on Serbia to-morrow.

"Agitators' Funds."

The funds at the disposal of the Congress the Khilafat Committee, the Shiromani Gurdwara Committee and other political organisations in this country have become a bugbear to the "Englishman", and it is good enough to suggest to Government that they should appropriate these funds for themselves by declaring them to be "unlawful." Our contemporary opines that it would be "far better" were Government to declare at the outset that the collection or setting apart of funds for subsidising unlawful agitation is itself unlawful, but that it would be "best of all" were Government to declare non-cooperation, or the preaching of non-cooperation, an unlawful offence. But our contemporary is somewhat confused in its own mind about what it would like to be declared "unlawful". It would like to penalise not only the boycott of Councils and the preaching of such boycott, but also "the attack on the Councils", by which it, no doubt, means the Swaraj Party's attempts to capture the Councils for the avowed purpose of destroying them. But our contemporary very wisely leaves the task of framing legislation that would secure both these ends to the Government. Lord Reading and his fellow-legislators must feel very thankful to our contemporary for the far-sighted and highly patriotic proposal, which, if carried out, would shed a lurid lustre on his Excellency's reign.

The Akali Trial.

If the Punjab Government choose to turn a deaf ear to the complaint of the public against the holding of the Akali trial in the jail, it is the duty of the Court at least to see that the accused's case is not seriously prejudiced by the denial of ordinary facilities to them and their counsel. On Monday counsel for the accused were obliged to bring to the notice of the Court the extreme inconvenience both they and their clients had to suffer owing to the crampel nature of the accommodation in the barrack in which the trial is being held. Counsel said that most of the accused could not hear anything from the place where they were seated and would not be able to hear what witnesses said. "We ourselves feel half-prisoners," said Mr. Bhagat Ram, who appeared for some of the accused, referring to the formalities the pleaders had to observe regarding ingress and egress and the bolted and barred doors they had to pass. The Court declared its willingness to hold the trial at any other place, if it was found to be more convenient. In the interests of all concerned, the prosecution, the defence and the public, the trial ought to be held in an ordinary Court. To continue to hold such an important trial within the four walls of a jail is an outrage on public rights and is calculated seriously to impair public confidence in the administration of justice.

Childish Criticism.

The attempts of some of the Anglo-Indian journals to demonstrate that the Non-cooperation movement is dead in this country are often childish in the extreme. To prove that N. C. O. is dead in Bombay city, the "Statesman" refers to a letter on the subject of Pathan terrorism which appeared in "The Chronicle" recently. The correspondent, according to the "Statesman's" own showing, protested against the terrorism exercised by the Bombay Pathans, commended the Calcutta police for their action in deporting these pests from Calcutta and finally asked what the Bombay Government proposed to do about it. Because a correspondent wrote such a letter and "The Chronicle" published it, the "Statesman" asks its readers to conclude that Non-cooperation is dead in this city, for, according to the journal, "no good Non-cooperator can possibly recognise the present alien administration even indirectly." The "Statesman" evidently has the vaguest of vague ideas about the basic principles of the Non-cooperation movement. The Non-cooperator does not shut his eyes to the realities of this world and imagine that they do not exist. It is only in the matter of *cooperation* with the Government in anything likely to consolidate its strength and increase its potency *for evil* that the Non-cooperator is bound to stand aloof from Government and refuse to recognise its jurisdiction over him. In a word, it is mainly in political matters or matters that assume a political complexion in bungling official hands, that Non-cooperation can be said to have any meaning and justification. For the same reason that Non-cooperator does not hesitate to avail himself of the facilities provided by the public road, the post and the telegraph, he does not hesitate to help a policeman in running down a thief or preserving order and peace from "budmashes." Mahatma Gandhi, when summoned to give evidence against a Khilafat volunteer who had proved false to his trust, did not hesitate to declare what he knew about the miscreant. But he was none the less a Non-cooperator for that. The "Statesman" ought to ascertain the real nature of the movement before venturing to criticise it.

A Zecho-Slav Journal on India.

Indian affairs are arousing great interest in South German and Bohemian papers. Reviews of books dealing with Indian subjects are a prominent feature of Munich papers and an issue of the "Prager-Presse", the well-known daily in Prague, contains a long article on educational progress in India. The paper points out that secondary and higher education in India has made some progress, but the condition of primary education is scandalous. The writer compliments some of the "indigenous States", as he calls our Indian States, upon making primary education compulsory. He found, however, the financial condition of the teachers of primary schools extremely unsatisfactory, and he relates how he met in India a stationmaster, an old man of fifty, who told him that he would have gladly remained a teacher but could not afford it. As a stationmaster he was receiving ten times more than he could have ever obtained as a primary school teacher. The writer notes that women's education is making headway in India and mentions the name of Miss Hazra, B.A., B.L., as a lady who has decided to become a lawyer. He notes that there are women corporators in Bombay and goes on to mention that "in the small but progressive State of Rajkot two Indian ladies have been elected members of the Assembly." Evidently the correspondent of the "Prager-Presse" has made an intimate study of Indian conditions. He quotes from the "Bombay Chronicle" the recent article giving a comparative account of the income and expenditure of Baroda and Travancore. He praises these two progressive States, but he makes special mention of prohibition in Travancore and of the fact that the finance minister in Travancore informed with great satisfaction and pride, the Travancore Assembly that the excise income would be reduced to nil. He said the Government of Travancore would be the last to mind this. The correspondent mentions that the temperance movement is carried on vigorously in Bhopal, Bhavnagar and Palitana. It is interesting to learn always how "others see us". The "Prager-Presse", for example, mentions, on the testimony of its correspondent, that the constitution of Travancore is more democratic than that of Baroda. It has fifty members, of whom 28 are elected, while women have equal rights with men in voting and are eligible for seats in the Assembly. The paper notices, however, that very little money is being spent on public health in either of these progressive States. The Travancore State, for example, only spends about 8 million Kronen, or 8 lacs of rupees per year on its health department, while Baroda spends only six lacs. It is curious that the "Prager-Presse" makes no mention whatever of the work of the British in India.

IDEALS OF NON-COOPERATION.

WHAT KHADDAR STANDS FOR

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.

IV*

As to the best method of evolving a common will, I have some constructive suggestions to make, but before I come to them, I must discuss the other items of the Congress programme and examine their basic implications.

Untouchability and "Dharma."

The items as to untouchability and the organization of labour are also clear indications of our ideals of democracy. Untouchability is the result of prejudice against certain kinds of labour. It may include certain elements of religious and social prejudices also. We have to remove both. No prejudice of any kind is going to vitiate our future democracy. We do not propose to do it by a process of levelling down, but by that of levelling up. Our ideas of 'equality' are not based on the theory of 'natural rights,' but on that of service. No form of labour is degrading which serves social ends and which society needs. If there are any forms of labour which involve the degration of the individual or groups of individuals, they must be either abolished or the element of degradation must be removed therefrom. No one should suffer humiliation because of performing functions and doing services which serve the social purpose but have by a curious twist of human mind been made the reason of their performers and class being looked down upon by the rest of the society. No one should be looked down upon because of his labour, or his religion or his race. Every human being who has his home in India, whatever his race or religion or occupation is an Indian, a member of the Indian Nation, and entitled to be treated as an equal among equals. Some people object to the inclusion of this item in our political programme because they say 'this is encroaching on Dharma or religion.' But even a superficial examination of the question shows that the objectors do not properly realise either the meaning and scope of 'Dharma' or their ideas of the political liberty are hopelessly muddled. It is inconceivable to think of a democracy which recognises 'untouchability' as a part of one's individual 'Dharma' and as a permissible form of religious or social prejudice. It is useless to talk of a democratic State as long as this kind of prejudice sways our minds and influences our conduct towards those from whom we differ in religion, or whose forms of occupation we dislike.

A Moral Process.

Some people condemn this item on the ground of expediency or policy, but one cannot remain silent on a labour which involve the degradation of the basic principle of this kind for reason of expediency or a policy. The process of building up a nation is a moral process. You cannot engage in a work of this kind with success by practising duplicity. If you want all the people to join your movement, you must take each and all into confidence. You must tell them frankly and truly what you think of them and how you propose to associate with them in the great work before you. If you start with reservations of this kind, you weaken the very foundation of your structure and pollute the very source of your vitality. It is sufficiently humiliating that we should have to mention untouchability at all in our programme, but to have avoided it for fear of offending the sensibilities of some classes of our countrymen would have been even worse. It would have been immoral. The democratic mind must clear itself of all such prejudices. The inclusion of this item in our programme does not imply that the Congress proposes to elevate the untouchables or to raise them up in the social scale. Nothing of the kind. *The untouchables must elevate themselves.* It will be wrong on our part to look upon them as objects of pity or sympathy. It is a kind of presumption which must be given up if we are to evolve a truly democratic mind. We simply declare our faith and pledge ourselves to act in the light of that faith on our part. This is a step in self-education and self-elevation, a preparation for Swaraj, a filling up of the preliminaries of democracy, and not an act of patronage towards the "untouchables." In all such cases the work before us is one of education, association and organization. First we educate ourselves, next we give our ideas to others and more particularly to the persons concerned and offer such help as circumstances permit us to render. We first communicate our faith and our ideas to them, and then by actively associating with them enable them to organise themselves efficiently. It may be that for a time the duty of guiding would devolve on us which should in no way be shirked, but eventually they themselves must lead their movement and try to come in line with the rest of their countrymen—to take their share of the country's work. The work is not to be undertaken in a spirit of charity, but under a sense of duty—not duty towards them, but duty towards ourselves, because we cannot be free unless they too are free. To evolve a democracy, to constitute a free State, to develop a Government of Swaraj is impossible unless all parts of the nation are in a position to make their contribution to the common purpose, the common will and the common work.

The Problem of Labour.

The same spirit must govern our relations with or towards labour. The Labour problem has several sides. In essence, it is an economic problem, but it is social and political too. Labour must come into its own before the world can be truly democratic. The present condition is barbaric. The producers of wealth are the poorest; the most backward and the most miserable of all the human beings composing the nation. If there is anything in European civilization which we should, under no circumstances permit us to render. We first communicate our faith and our ideas to them, and then by actively associating with them enable them to organise themselves efficiently. It may be that for a time the duty of guiding would devolve on us which should in no way be shirked, but eventually they themselves must lead their movement and try to come in line with the rest of their countrymen—to take their share of the country's work. The work is not to be undertaken in a spirit of charity, but under a sense of duty—not duty towards them, but duty towards ourselves, because we cannot be free unless they too are free. To evolve a democracy, to constitute a free State, to develop a Government of Swaraj is impossible unless all parts of the nation are in a position to make their contribution to the common purpose, the common will and the common work.

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(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issue of 22nd, 23rd and 24th October.

REPARATION MUDDLE.

ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES.

RHINELAND SITUATION NORMAL.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 7.

Although it is understood that M. Poincare's note shows no marked approach to the views shared by other Allies, hopes still persist that it will yet be possible to attain unanimity upon the scope of the proposed inquiry and further effort to achieve an agreement is likely to be made.

It is generally regretted here that at the time when it is so apparent that some constructive effort is necessary and when invaluable assistance of the United States is readily available Allied unity is so difficult to attain. Moreover the right of France or any other Ally to impose restrictions upon the inquiry set up under the Reparations Commission is not admitted here. The Versailles Treaty stipulates that it is not a right but the duty of the Reparations Commission to examine Germany's resources periodically, and the Treaty contains no clause which would enable any ally to override the Commission's powers and restrict the scope of such an inquiry. Its terms of reference would be the exclusive concern of the Reparation Commission. Apart from the doubtful legality of the objections raised by M. Poincare, the limitation of the inquiry into Germany's capacity at present and in the near future, would so obviously limit the usefulness of the effort that the Powers would probably consider it not worth making

SITUATION IN RHINELAND.

The situation in regard to the Rhineland at the moment appears to be that conditions in the British zone and in the Ruhr, with the exception of Duisburg, are perfectly normal. The same applies to the Belgian zone with the exception of Crefeld, which is occupied by the Separatists owning allegiance to the Provisional Government at Coblenz. The Separatist movement seems only to have established itself in the French area. There the Separatists hold larger towns despite the absence of support from the inhabitants. In some of the smaller towns, the change seems to have been accepted.—B. O. W.

FRENCH REPLY ON REPARATIONS.

EXPERTS' ENQUIRY SUGGESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The French reply received in London suggests experts' enquiry into Germany's capacity to pay at present and for a limited period of years, but does not suggest the precise period.—Reuter.

U. S. ON RUHR COMMITTEE.

POINCARE'S EVASIVE TACTICS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Washington.— Notwithstanding several conversations between M. Jusserand and Mr. Hughes, it is semi-officially stated that the American Government hitherto is unable to ascertain the real drift of M. Poincare's restrictions. M. Jusserand has cabled to Paris asking for a detailed explanation. It is pointed out that the Government is willing to concur in restriction precluding the Experts' judging of the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr or otherwise and reviewing its political phases but is unable to see the possibility of avoiding consideration of the economic conditions resulting from the occupation if the Committee is to produce a workable plan for stimulation of Germany's industrial productivity.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Government has despatched further explanations to M. Jusserand. It is anticipated, as a result, that these negotiations will continue for some days before it is known whether America is willing to participate in the Committee.—Reuter.

FRANCE SHOWING MAILED FIST.

SENATOR BURTON CRITICISES POINCARE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Cleveland.—In an outspoken speech at the Bar Association Senator Burton, a member of the Debt Funding Commission greatly feared that France was going in the same direction as Germany before the war and severely criticised M. Poincare.—Reuter.

MILITARY CONTROL OF GERMANY.

AMBASSADORS' ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Paris.—It is reported from Berlin that in pursuance of their decision of October 30th to send a fresh note to Germany insisting on the resumption of Inter-Allied military control of Germany, the Ambassadors' Conference handed a note to-day categorically demanding the immediate resumption of military supervision by the Inter-Allied Mission officers, of which shall execute their duties in uniform and operations extend all over the country, including Bavaria. The note specifies coercive measures to be employed by all the Allies unless the demands are immediately complied with.—Reuter.

"EMPIRE FEDERATION DEAD."

MR. BRUCE'S COMPLAINT.

ALWAR ON "EMPIRE IDEA"

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Prince of Wales who was present at a dinner of the Overseas League to the Dominion Premiers proposed the toast of the Dominions and India and declared that General Smuts was certainly not overstating the case when, in an eloquent speech, he said that in the British Commonwealth we possessed the greatest institution ever devised by man. The nature of the constitution of the Empire could not be too often emphasised. The Empire consisted of independent sister States wrought by the genius of many statesmen and the sound instincts of peoples with the two opposites of co-operation and independence dovetailed together.

The Prince of Wales proceeded to urge the desirability of encouraging the spirits of travel in statesmen and journalists and all who were distributors of ideas and information to people in Britain. It was a welcome sign of the times that an increasing number of students and teachers from Overseas were visiting and residing in Britain. He recalled many happy days of his wonderful experiences in the past four years in various parts of the Empire. He was looking to a future journey of equal interest.

Mr. Bruce pointed out that the representatives from the Dominions came to London to discuss Empire problems but asked how many statesmen in Britain had visited the Dominions to learn their problems first hand. He regarded the Empire Federation as dead.

The Maharaja of Alwar declared that affection and love for the Crown was the greatest cementing factor of the Empire of which India was pround to be a part. He believed that the Prince of Wales' visit to India during her transition stage brought home an idea of the Empire.—Reuter.

ADVOCACY OF REPRISALS.

FEAR OF "CAPE ARGUS".

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Cape Town.—An important note was struck, to-night, as regards Sir T. B. Sapru's advocacy of the reprisals against South Africa by the "Cape Argus." The newspaper lays great stress on the fact that there is still an influential element in South Africa wholly favouring a moderate non-repressive policy towards the Indian population and what retaliation might do was to antagonise that section by convincing them that Indian leaders are determined to give no consideration at all to the peculiar circumstances, differentiating South Africa's position from that of the other Dominions. The "Argus" says:—"We will be sorry to see public feeling in this country inflamed by ill-considered action which could not possibly do the Indian population in this country any good, and indeed would be most likely to be productive of harm."—Reuter.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Economic Conference passed a resolution proposed by Mr. Bruce for the establishment of an Economic Committee analagous to the Shipping Committee, Canada being only dissentient on the ground of the danger of duplication of machinery.—Reuter.

NEW TATA DEBENTURES,

LONDON, Nov. 7.

When the lists of the Tata "A" mortgage debentures close tomorrow, a new list will be opened by the same company for £750,000 "B" debentures at seven and a half per cent at 96½ redeemable in annual repayments beginning in 1929.—Reuter.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

S. AFRICAN MUSLIMS' CONGRATULATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBAN, Nov. 6.

At a mass meeting of South African Muslims a resolution was passed appreciating the services rendered to Islam and the Motherland by Maulana Shaukat Ali and congratulating him on the sacrifices made by him and the trials that he underwent. The meeting humbly prayed to the Almighty to grant him long life to enable him to guide the Muslims in their efforts at the solution of the Jazirat-ul-Arab question.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY TO PRESENT ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 7.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board has resolved by a majority of votes to present an address of welcome to Maulana Shaukat Ali on his forthcoming visit to the city.

The Earl of Athlone has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of St. George and St. Michael.—Reuter.

A Gazette announces the payment of twenty shillings in the pound on the private estate of the banker, Sir James Mcgrigor.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S SOLICITUDE.

LABOUR MINISTER ON PROTECTION.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 6.

Speaking in London, Sir Montague Barlow, Minister of Labour, endorsed the policy which he said the Premier had launched in a valiant effort to do battle with the monster of unemployment. Sir M. Barlow pointed out that the Premier had made it clear in his recent speeches that his Protection proposals involved no adjustment of food taxes as had been proposed in the previous tariff reform campaign of 1910 and that the import duty on wheat or meat was not intended. Sir M. Barlow reiterated the emphatic declaration made by the Premier at Plymouth regarding the necessity of securing in advance, for work people the maintenance of the standard of living to which they had become accustomed.

Speaking of the present proportions of the monster of unemployment, Sir Montague said the figures at was true, were not rising as rapidly as at one time he had feared might be possible In fact, last week there was actually a drop of 4,000, though this week he regretted there was more than an equivalent rise of about 6,000. Moreover the figures were considerably better than this time last year. For instance, in mid October 1922 the number of men unemployed, was 1,093,400, and of women 147,900, whereas, in mid October, 1923, the figures were men 936,900 and women 235,900.

A TERRIBLE STRAIN ON NATION'S VITALITY.

All the same, said Sir Montague, to carry this appealing burden of a million and a quarter unemployed persons as we have done since November 1920 is a terrible strain on the vitality of the nation. It was no trifling effort that Government and the nation as a whole were putting forth in order to find some alleviation for this terrible disease. The total of the effort undertaken or stimulated by Government amounted already to the colossal total of one hundred million pounds.—B. O. W.

POLICY OF PROTECTION.

PROTEST OF CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The evidence that difficulties are likely to be experienced by Mr. Baldwin in carrying the policy of Protection without taxing food is furnished in the resolution of a meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture in London, protesting against the unequal treatment of agriculture foreshadowed by the Premier's statement in Manchester. The Chairman, Lord Strachie, declared that if the Premier's suggestions were carried out agricultural interests would be sacrificed to the interests of the manufacturer.—Reuter.

SHIPPING INTERESTS AND INCOME-TAX.

ALTERNATIVE REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The report drawn up by the Imperial Shipping Committee on the method of assessment of shipping to the income-tax within the Empire shows the Committee suggests a series of alternative remedies, but recommends none, because the matter is outside the Committee's sphere of enquiry, so far as raising the revenue is concerned. The Committee nevertheless feels that inter-Empire anomalies and complexities exist, and there is sufficient evidence to establish, *prima facie*, a ground for complaint and suggests the report should first be brought to the attention of the fiscal authorities concerned.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS IN U. S.

NO CHANGE IN POLITICAL BAROMETER.

A DISAPPOINTMENT TO HEARST.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

New York.—Elections in various parts of the country have not caused the political barometer to change greatly. Perhaps the most outstanding result was the election of the Democrat, Mr. W. J. Field, a Governor of Kentucky, whereas in 1920 the Republicans carried the state with considerable majority. The Republicans at Vermont elected Porterdale to the United States Senate to succeed the late Mr. Dillingham. Seven out of the nine vacancies in the House of Representatives were filled without changing the Republican majority in the Lower House. The Republicans have increased their majority in the New York Assembly, while the entire Democratic Supreme Court Judiciary in New York City has been elected much to the chagrin of Mr. Hearst who endeavoured to effect a split in the ranks of the Democrats. One of the most interesting features of the elections was the Ku-Klux-Klan entering for the first time in Ohio Municipal politics, Majors having the Klan's endorsement being elected for Youngstown, Portsmouth and Akron and several smaller cities.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO 12-MILES LIMIT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Jacksonville.—The schooner, "Louise", alleged to be British, has been captured inside the twelve-mile limit, after a three-hours' chase. Officials allege that 3,900 cases of liquor were found aboard the ship. The captain and six of the crew have been arrested.—Reuter.

[Jacksonville is a town in Duval County, Florida, U. S. A., on St. John's River.]

[A Reuter's message, dated November 1, regarding the 12-mile limit, is reproduced below:—

"LONDON, Nov. 1.

"In connection with Anglo-American negotiations with regard to the right of search of ships' liquor outside the three-miles' limit, it is understood that Britain has agreed to the American proposal that vessels be liable to search within twelve miles of American shores, but the three-mile limit will continue to be in force in other respects."]

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Newspapers draw attention to the report that Shell interests are negotiating with the British Government for the purchase of its five million shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. According to a New York message, Sir Henri Deterding, Chairman of the Royal Dutch combine, in a interview admitted negotiations had occurred. It is estimated the cost would be 60 million dollars if the purchase was consummated. It is understood in London the question has been discussed, but Government is at present not committed in any way.—Reuter.

TURNING POINT IN COTTON INDUSTRY,

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain supporting the new economic proposals at Great Harwood pointed to the abnormally bad condition of the cotton industry and asked if it would not be well for cotton interests to view the situation from a fresh standpoint and consider the advisability of trying a change which could hardly put them in a worse position than to-day but which would possibly be the turning point.—Reuter.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

THE GRAND SHEREEF'S RESPONSE

DURBAN MUSLIMS' SYMPATHY.

In reply to a telegram sent by Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali, King Hussein of Hedjaz has telegraphed from Mecca thanking the signatories for their care for Islam and Arab Izzat both on behalf of himself and on behalf of the Arabs. The telegram adds: we shall add our prayers to yours on that day both in the Beyt El Muazzam and the Rauzat-en-Nabawiyah (i.e. the sanctuaries of Mecca and Medina). The telegram which is dated Mecca Nov. 1st., is signed by King Hussein.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India has received the following cablegram from the Khilafat Committee, Durban (S. Africa) dated 6th November:

"Mass meeting of South African Muslims appreciate the services rendered to Islam and Motherland by Maulana Shaukat Ali. Congratulates sacrifices, trials and humbly prays Almighty grant long life to guide Muslims towards solution of Jaziarat-ul-Arab. Please convey.

KHILAFAT, Durban.

TURKEY'S GRATITUDE.

KEMAL PASHA'S LETTER TO CONGRESS SECRETARY

SYMPATHY WITH INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

The General Secretary of the Congress has received a letter from Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey in reply to a resolution of the Delhi Special Congress communicated to him. The letter runs:—"Dear Sir, On behalf of the Turkish nation and myself I have the honour to present to the Indian National Congress our deepest gratitude for its sincere congratulations on the victorious termination of the nation's war of independence and freedom. Heartily partaking in the aspirations of the Congress for the delivery of the whole East, I am Sir, Yours truly, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey".

PUNJAB GOVERNOR ON DACOITIES.

A FLING AT N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GURDASPUR, Nov. 6.

Sir Edward Maclagan, Governor of the Punjab, arrived here at about 12 noon. The railway station and route were decorated with bunting. At 3 p.m. His Excellency arrived in durbar which was held in the maidan under a gorgeously decorated pavilion. After inspecting the police guard of honour His Excellency received an address of welcome from members of the District Board wherein, after extending a hearty welcome to His Excellency, it described the work and progress made in its multifarious activities.

His Excellency in reply thanked the members of the District Board and appreciated their work in education and sanitation, which he said had been recognised by the Minister of Education. He said that the district needed good cattle breeding and further improvement in sanitation. He elaborated the work done by several officers in preventing crime in the district and paid tributes to Mr. Mercer D.I.G. of Police, Khan Bahadur Ahmed Khan, Akramkhan and several other police officers and Pandit Sri Kishen and Quazi Alaudin, Magistrates, and Mr. M. L. Raliaram, Public Prosecutor for their strenuous efforts and hard work in this connection. He said that the principal object of holding this Durbar was to give rewards to these officers in recognition of their services and said that Government had already recognised the services of some 120 police constables.

His Excellency then referred to the causes of these dacoities which he said were due to the economic difficulties which had by this time been removed. His Excellency further said that some impetus had been lent to these criminals by the non-co-operation and other movements which had, in their minds, relaxed the force of Government's authority which was so necessary for the maintenance of peace and order. He finally referred to the interest taken by Mr. Worsley, Deputy Commissioner in maintaining good administration.

His Excellency will stay here for a couple of days and is engaged in interviews with different persons. A visit round the villages of Gurdaspur district discloses that people are leading a peaceful life and are not vexed with questions such as are troubling neighbouring cities such as Amritsar.

LATE MR. ASWINI KUMAR DUTT.

A VETERAN NATIONALIST OF BENGAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutt of Barisal, a distinguished Nationalist leader of Bengal, died this afternoon in Calcutta at the age of sixty-eight. He was a staunch Congressman, President of the Dacca Provincial Conference and Chairman of the Reception Committee at Barisal Provincial Conference in 1906 when he headed the procession which was dispersed by the police. He took a prominent part in the Bengal partition and Swadeshi agitation and was deported in 1909 with eight other Bengali leaders. He was a great social organiser, a scholar and author of several religious and philosophical works. His cremation was attended by a large number of leading Moderates and Nationalists.

HINDU SANGATHAN AT SAHARANPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Nov. 7.

In the unavoidable absence of Swami Shradhanand who is down with influenza at Delhi at a public meeting of the Hindus presided over by Babu Sumerchand Vakil and attended by different grades of the community, a Hindu Sangathan has been established at Saharanpur to promote national advancement, protection of life and property and preservation of religion and self-respect of Hindus of all shades of opinion irrespective of faith, creed or community. Members were invited to enrol their names in large numbers, the mimimum annual subscription being kept low viz, five annas only with a view to bring the membership of the Association within the reach of the poorest individual. It is proposed to establish branches of the Association in tahsils and villages of the district.

SIKH DETERMINATION

GOLDEN TEMPLE CROWDED

RAMDASPUR SENDS JATHA OF 500 AKALIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 7.

Sikhs are coming to the city in larger numbers and the Golden Temple seems to be fairly crowded. A procession of Akalis paraded the streets this afternoon, while a jatha of about 500 Akalis arrived here from Ramdaspur.

CONGRESSMEN DEFENDING AKALIS.

Dr. Kitchlew has received a telegram from the East Khandesh Congress Committee regarding the conducting of defence in Akali leaders' case by Congressmen as dangerous as it thinks that this policy will destroy the spirit of the non-co-operation movement which is so essential to the present repression in Bengal and the Punjab.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

AKALI DAL SECRETARY SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 7..

Lala Banwarilal, First Class Magistrate convicted to-day Sardar Hardisingh, Secretary Akali Dal under section 17 (2) Cr. Law Amendment Act and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 50 fine or to one month's further rigorous imprisonment in default.

DR. GOPICHAND'S NOMINATION PAPER REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Raizada Bhagatram, Bar-at-Law and Raizada Hansraj both of Jullunder have been elected unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively. The nomination paper of Dr. Gopichand (Swaraj Party candidate) for Lahore city non-Mahomedan constituency has been rejected on the ground that he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding six months. Doctor Nihalchand Sikri has now been nominated as Swaraj party candidate.

KALA-AZAR IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The Bengal Government has issued an important resolution on Anti-Kalaazar measures in the Provinces. Malaazar was first recognised in Assam in 1881 when 120 cases were discovered. In Nowgong, the worst affected District, the disease has accounted for ten per cent. of total mortality during the past three years and a most recent data suggest that about 15 per mile of population are infected with the disease. In 1918 360 cases of kalaazar were discovered on a tea estate in Sibsagar in Assam among a total population of 1,254, but subsequent survey of the remaining 156 tea estates with an aggregate population of over 2,00,000 failed to disclose a single further infection. Kala-azar has always been known to be infectious.

The resolution next dealt with kalaazar investigations in Bengal. The Director of Public Health recently estimated that the number of Kalaazar cases in Bengal could hardly be less than 50,000. In 1911 only 1,541 cases were treated in Bengal which rose gradually to 4,280 cases in 1919, to 7,382 cases in 1920, to 11,231 cases in 1921 and to 18,506 in 1922 which means 397 cases per 10,000 of population. The number of indoor and outdoor Kalaazar patients reported from Calcutta hospitals rose from 509 in 1911 to 2,876 in 1922 or an incidence of under 3 per mile which is higher than the estimated incidence of 2.8 in Assam. If this incidence is applied to the province it will come to 1,50,000 cases in Bengal. Taking into account the cases treated by private practitioners which are estimated at an equal number of reported cases, the incidence of the province does not exceed 3,00,000 cases in Bengal—an incidence more than the double of Assam, the home of Kalaazar. In Assam it is apprehended by some Kalaazar workers that the incidence of Kalaazar in Bengal is enormously greater than the official calculation suggests and it has been conjectured that if active measures are not immediately taken there is a risk of sixty to eighty per cent. of population of Calcutta being infected with Kalaazar within six or seven years.

The resolution next gives the details of Kalaazar survey in Bengal. About three hundred medical men have received training in Kalaazar diagnosis and treatment. In combating the disease a trained agency is a primary requirement. Skilled inspection is also necessary to insure the best organisation, the maintenance of efficiency and treatment. It is also desirable that a model Kalaazar centre should be opened at each district headquarters and co-operation should be sought of private practitioners in this campaign.

The British Indian Union has taken permanent offices in Palace Chambers opposite to the Houses of Parliament and appointed Reverend R. M. Gray, late of Bombay as Secretary. Monthly series of addresses on Indian topics have been arranged. The first one was delivered by Sir Stanley Reed on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar has much improved in health and arranged to leave for India early in December.—Reuter.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar goes out on November 22nd.—Reuter.

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda will embark at Marseilles on November 9th.—Reuter.

A gas cooking stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

COAL PRICES.

INDIAN COLLIERIES AND THE RAILWAYS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

At to-day's Tarif Board enquiry, Mr. C. M. Whitworth, Chief mining engineer, Railway Board, gave evidence. In his statement, Mr. Whitworth gave figures showing the average prices paid by Railways for their locomotive coal year by year from 1913 to 1924-25. The period covered by last contract figures showed that during the last twelve years Disherghur coal rose from Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0, selected Jharia from Rs. 3 to Rs. 11 and first class Jharia from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10/4 per ton.

Mr. Whitworth then said the increases from 1914 to 1921-22 inclusive were due solely to war conditions and labour unrest in the coal fields. When the three years contracts 1922-23 1923-24 and 1924-25 were entered into, I was on long leave in England but, in the correspondence on record, my predecessor states that prices were the lowest that the trade would agree to and were arrived at after several meetings between himself and representatives of the Indian Mining Association. My own opinion is that the price of good Jharia coal, that is, selected Jharia and first class Jharia, will come down to some extent after March 1925 but it is doubtful whether these coals will ever be sold to Railways again in large quantities under Rs. 9 per ton. A large quantity of coal consumed by large iron and steel works is purchased rather at the actual rate paid by state railways for coal of a similar quality or at the state Railways rate plus annas eight and I do not consider that lack of adequate transport facilities has had anything to do with the rise in price paid by Iron and Steel Companies for their coal during the past ten years.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In answer to Mr. Rainey, Mr. Whitworth said that as regards State worked railways he advised the Railway Board. The Railway Board and he called for tenders and advised the locomotive superintendents of three State railways. The same thing happened with regard to company railways, except that company railways always accepted his recommendations. This had been going on since 1910.

The President:—The Tata Iron and Steel Company, like other companies, have contracted with various collieries by which they pay the same rate as the Railway Board pay, or eight annas higher. Are the market prices above, or below?

Mr. Whitworth:—Below. They have been below for the last nine months roughly. Previous to that, they were about the same. During the last nine months there has been in the open market some tendency for the price of coal to fall.

The President:—What the Tata Iron and Steel Company chiefly drew our attention to was the rise in prices which had taken place since the war, contrary to what was happening in most countries where the price of coal was falling heavily, you have told us, in your letter, that there is likely to be some fall in the price, but you do not think it will be much below Rs. 9 per ton as compared with Re. 10, or Rs. 11, which is the present fixed rate in the contract.

Witness:—That is so.

The President:—Are you prepared to express any opinion as to the causes which have led to the increase in price?

Witness:—The rise in the price up to and including 1921-22, was due to war conditions. To a great extent the open market rates are ruled by the railways' rates.

The President:—Quite apart from any question of these contracts are you prepared to express any opinion as to the cause of the rise in the prices?

Witness:—The rise is solely due to war conditions and Labour unrest.

The President:—What has been the condition of the Labour unrest?

LABOUR UNREST.

Witness:—The main rise took place in 1917, or 1918. When we were threatened with a general strike in the coal fields and all the heads and all the railways the rates were put up eight annas, I think, on the condition that labour also received that. There have been several threatened strikes since, which also caused an increase of two annas per ton in filling coal and raising coal.

Wages have gone up and there is no chance of bringing them down.

The President:—We have been told that wages have risen, but work is dropping.

Witness:—That is so. Miners will not work more than four days in the week. I wanted to start a savings bank, but they would not trust us with the money and prefer to spend.

The President:—We had some evidence on Monday from Mr. Tarlton, representing Messrs. Bird and Co. with regard to transport difficulties. Will that condition of affairs, which is due apparently to transport difficulties, must not that increase the cost of all coal?

Witness:—No, that is not entirely due to a lack of transport difficulties. Railways during the past three years have brought quantities of coal as compared with previous years. During the last two and a half years, however, railway consumption is down due to bad trade. I purchased a tremendous quantity of coal from Messrs. Bird and Co.—half their output but I have not been able to take it and have had to leave it at their collieries.

The President:—The consequent increase of expenditure would affect the price of all coal, even that supplied to the railways themselves?

Witness:—To some extent the railway rates affect all of us.

The President:—To the extent to which they have to dump coal to rise even that the coal which is going to the railways.

Witness:—It acts both ways. There is a tendency for the price of coal to rise and also fall in some fields. There are wagons available all the year round, while some collieries are very much congested, with the result that they will sell coal at practically any price if I can guarantee them wagons. I do not think that there has been any tendency for prices to rise on account of shortage of wagons.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

The President:—In your opinion are the difficulties about transport greater now than they were at times of war, or about the same?

Witness:—At present the position is very bright, but three months ago it was very bad.

Mr. Ginwalla:—I understand the Railway Board have their own collieries?

Mr. Whitworth:—No. They have not. The Railway Board are just about to open out a colliery of their own. The East Indian Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have their own collieries.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Are you in control of wagons or not?

Witness:—I am in control of wagons for railway locomotives. I have first preference for wagons in the coal fields.

Mr. Ginwalla:—There may be a tendency for contraction of wagons in other respects.

Witness:—I do my best to help the trade in every respect.

Mr. Ginwalla:—You may make an unusually large demand for your locomotive coal, which may mean a contraction of wagons for other purposes.

Witness:—The Railway Board restrict me to a certain number of wagons every month. I don't always get wagons at my own collieries and sometimes have to stock 20,000 to 40,000 tons of coal.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Do you think that the rise in wagons may be taken as a permanent rise?

Witness:—I do.

Mr. Ginwalla:—What is your opinion on the general question of rise on wagons?

Witness:—I think the wages were too low and that a rise was wanted.

Mr. Ginwalla:—On the whole it would be to the advantage of the industry if wages remain as they are now.

Witness:—In my opinion they are a bit too high, but certainly they were too low before the war.

FREIGHT ON COAL.

Mr. Ginwalla:—If they worked six days during the week would it not be better for the industry?

Witness:—Yes. I am very much concerned with the threatened legislation about women underground. If it does come into effect it will reduce our output fifty per cent. A lot of men will go underground and leave their women on the surface.

Mr. Ginwalla:—I understand that there was a great deal of economy in fuel this year. It is a very large figure.

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Ginwalla:—That represents a very large quantity of coal. That means you will have considerable stocks of coal doing nothing. Would you keep that in stock, or send it to the open market?

Witness:—We shall never sell it.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Would it not deteriorate in that case?

Witness:—It is not a very serious matter, but it would deteriorate and affect prices.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Is there any difficulty about obtaining the proper quantity of labour in the mines?

Witness:—Yes. The difficulty is intermittent. It is an agricultural question. The main difficulty is during the monsoon. It is a question of crops. Good crops mean short labour. Bad crops mean good labour.

Mr. Ginwalla:—If mechanical appliances are introduced how much percentage of labour would be affected.

Witness:—Fifty per cent. if full mechanical appliances are introduced.

Mr. Kale:—Is it possible to reduce the freight on coal?

Mr. Whitworth:—I am afraid that is a question for the Railway Board. The agents of railways say that they cannot reduce the freight.

To Mr. Mather:—The railways took a fairly large quantity of coking coal. It was a more economical coal than Deshergur coal. Railway contracts carried more or less a guarantee of wagon supply.

Replying to the president the witness said that the last contract for the Railway Board, which was made in 1921-22 was for three years, but previous to that, contracts have been made annually.

The President:—Do you think, as a result of your experience, the fixing up of contracts every three years is satisfactory?

Witness:—From a railway standpoint I don't.

ANNUAL CONTRACT BETTER.

The President:—As things stand annual contract is better.

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Ginwalla:—The Railway Board has been purchasing coal for many years under this arrangement.

Witness:—I think the arrangement started about 1909-1910 for State railways.

Mr. Ginwalla:—When did company-owned railway come in?

Witness:—About 1913 or 1914 all the railways came in, excepting the E. I. Railway and the B.N. Railway.

Mr. Ginwalla:—May I take it generally that, as far as 1921-22 and the previous years are concerned, more or less the price is paid according to the market price and there is no reason to suppose that by accepting the Railway Board rates private firms were not acting on sound lines?

Witness:—No.

Mr. Ginwalla:—But during the last three years prices have gone up roughly about fifty per cent.

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Ginwalla:—And there is an increase of 12 annas a ton further.

Witness:—Twelve annas each year.

Mr. Ginwalla:—So that it is nearly seventy-five per cent. and there is not much justification for such a big job.

Witness:—It is a bit high.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Is it right that the rates you pay to the collieries generally govern the market rate?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Supposing these rates are higher than the market rates these are simply maintaining the market price artificially.

Witness:—Yes. The rates are higher than the market rates at present.

Mr. Ginwalla:—You would be in favour of one year's contract?

Witness:—Yes. I don't think three years' contract is satisfactory, more particularly three years contracts on a sliding scale. It is looking too far ahead.

The enquiry was then adjourned.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

GO'T. THANKS INDIAN DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

The Government of India have despatched the following telegram to the Secretary of State, the Maharaja of Alwar and Dr. Sapru expressing appreciation of their advocacy of the Indian case to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—"We have now received the complete text of the speeches delivered at the Imperial Conference on the position of Indians overseas and hasten to express to you and your colleagues on the Indian Delegation the grateful appreciation of all you have achieved by the strength and cogency of your advocacy of the Indian case. It is a cause of deep gratification to us that on this momentous occasion the Government, Princes and people of India have spoken with one voice. We desire also to express our appreciation of the spirit in which India's representation was received by the Conference as a whole and the sympathy shown generally towards our claims and aspirations. To you personally we tender our warm thanks for your efforts on India's behalf and for your powerful presentation of her case. Please convey our warm thanks to the Maharaja of Alwar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. We owe to you and to them a debt of gratitude.

To His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar:—"We are telegraphing to the Secretary of State to ask him to convey to you officially our grateful appreciation of your Highness' efforts on behalf of India. Your Highness' association with the delegation has been of the greatest value not only by reason of your eloquent addresses but as showing the solidarity of India on the important question at issue."

To Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru:—"We are telegraphing to the Secretary of State to ask him to convey to you officially our grateful appreciation of your efforts on behalf of India. We send you this telegram separately to express our deep gratitude to you for your eloquent and effective advocacy of our common cause and for the unremitting zeal and energy you devoted to its furtherance.' ".

BACK TO NAGPUR.

"LET US THOROUGHLY NON-COOPERATE."

AKALI PERSECUTION A NATIONAL CHALLENGE.

ANOTHER INNINGS FOR LORD READING.

MAULANA MOHOMED ALI ON DELHI COMPROMISE.

"Young India" publishes the following interview with Maulana Mahomed Ali:—

Q. Tell me something about the situation in the Punjab. How did you find the Sikhs?

A. Theirs is a manful fight. They are a handful of men, the tallest have been taken, very few men of light and leading are left. Great and small have been taken in at one bite. Their work is therefore very difficult But they are a disciplined people, and the depression that followed in other parts of the Punjab on the arrest of the leaders will not affect their ranks. It is a great mercy that there are no Constitutionalists among them. There is therefore no fear there of the catastrophe that followed after the arrest of Mahatmaji—the C.D. Committee and the 'virgin birth', as I call it, of the Councils programme. You seem to be amused, but I really do not know about the parentage of the Council's programme. It is a pure case of virgin birth.

Q. But why then did they also think of going to the Councils?

A. Well, the general Indian atmosphere affected them too. As a community fighting on a religious issue, they were affected the more. They were loth to allow people innocent of their religion to go to the Councils and legislate about their religious matters. But now the question is over. All of them are in jail.

Q. What is their plan of campaign?

A. Well, they know how to fight for a log of wood, and to die for a principle. They have any number of men ready. I told them that Amritsar is a larger Jaito. They find it more convenient to send men to Jaito. But I have an impression that they will concentrate on Amritsar.

A NATIONAL CHALLENGE.

Q. What is to be our part?

A. Well, I told them frankly that it is a national challenge. The Government wants to beat us in detail. To-day, it is the turn of one community, tomorrow it will be the turn of others. I told them that they were our vanguard. Napolean used to put his best men mercilessly in the vanguard. Heine compared them with Caesear's legion going in with the words *nos morituri te salutamus Caesar* (We who are about to die salute thee oh Caesor) on their lips. He put the quality in the van, quantity in the rear. I told the Sikhs, 'We are not Napoleans, we have to make you our vanguard, and willy-nilly to keep ourselves in the reserves. Do not, however, believe that the campaign will be lost the moment you are all wiped out. The particular engagement may be lost, but the campaign will go on.

LET READING HAVE ANOTHER INNINGS.

Q.—Have you seen the *Times'* comments on you?

A.—Yes. It has conceived a sudden affection for me. I figure so largely in its columns. My going to the Punjab seems to it to be inconsistent with my recent utterances. When I said we should not irritate Government, I did not mean more than that we have no time to pick holes in Government. Let us blame ourselves and set our own house in order. But that does not mean that we should supinely take every Government act lying down. Lord Reading has been having his innings these two years. If he wants a second innings we are quite ready to follow on. Let him finish up his score.

Q.—What do you think of his speech?

A.—I will say nothing about Government, but here is a personal representative of the Government speaking in a tone which reminds me of Pharaoh speaking to Moses. It is a Godless speech. Look at his words, "His Highness has ceased for all time to rule in Nabha." Only God could say this 'Who is the Lord' said Pharaoh, 'that I should obey his voice to let Israel go? I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go.' Even so does Lord Reading seem to say, 'Who is your Lord? I am your Lord.' I am pretty certain that N. C. O. is not necessary to end a Government of which the representative talks in this strain. That Government will be automatically destroyed. The God of Islam is not jealous, but that of the Old Testament is a jealous God, and Lord Reading's God would hardly forgive him for poaching on his preserves. I almost feel that Akalis need do nothing now, the jealous God himself would do it. Lord Reading has said what he has said, and as Omar sang;

"The moving finger writes and having writ
Moves on. Nor all thy piety and wit
Can lure it back cancel half a line,
Nor all thy tears wash out a word of it."

"TURNING SEARCHLIGHT INWARDS" EXPLAINED.

Q.—I want you to explain your phrase 'turning the searchlight inwards.'

A.—I am glad you have asked me to do so. I do not doubt the earnestness and the sincerity of the *Swaraj* party. But it is growing upon me that they are following Western methods. They treat politics more or less as a game. They do not seem to me to regard it in Bapu's spirit. He lifted it from the muddy Western ruts. His alchemy transmuted the base metal of politics into the fine metal of the spirit. He took up anything that he did with a religious fervour. He took up the Charka with a religious fervour. It was not a piece of wood to him. It was *Sudarshan*. The same with the schools. Do your humblest task yourself, with your own hands, rather than be versed in science. Learn the lesson of self-help before anything else. Do all that you do in a religious spirit. That spirit seems to me to be lacking in their method.

But we too have got faults of our own. I identify myself with the "no-change party" in spite of their criticism. I say we too must get back to reality. Reality, as a no-changer beautifully said in the columns of "Young India," is the touchstone. We cannot be Mahatmas without *Atma*. The Prophet used to say: 'Whilst you say your *Namaz* make sure that you are looking at Allah. If you cannot do so, at least make sure that He is looking at you.' Let us leave off all fetishism. We shall be judged by our facts, not by our theories.

I have never said that our war with Government is at an end. It can never end. It is a conflict of ideals. I have only said, let us seriously prepare ourselves. We have not to put off our armour, but to repair it. It is not, to change the methaphor, a dry-docking business. It is to be a floating-dock business. I shall be clearer. After Chauri Chaura, Bapu said: 'Be non-violent, forget all violence, stop all violence.' We stopped violence, and with it stopped non-cooperation too. Bapu preferred violence to cowardice. The danger to-day is in the other direction. Let us thoroughly non-cooperate. I for my part must non-co-operate as regards the Councils. But there are some who do not think they are jeopardising N.C.O. by going to the Councils. I leave them to be judged by their Allah. To the Khadi wearers too, I would give a word of warning. If they feel that they have done their duty if only they put on Khadi, I tell them 'No.' They are false to the country who merely wear Khadi, without doing anything to add to the production of Khadi. They have no right to wear it, if they do not produce it.

THROUGH THE CRAWLING LANE.

Q.—I have not understood you reference to the Crawling Lane in your speech at Amritsar.

A.—It is the fault of the reporter. In some cases I have dictated my interviews, but even then, they were gone wrong. I referred in my Amritsar speech to a reply that I gave to the "Pioneer" which in 1920 appealed to us to go to the Councils, and to lead the populace by our talents and our magnetism. I replied to that appeal in a speech at Karachi. Amritsar put me in mind of the same reply. I said the way to the Councils was through the Crawling Lane, and that the Guard of Honour at the Councils would be the unfortunate women at Manianwalla whose modesty was insulted.

"SHUDDHI" AND SANGATHAN.

Q. You said something about "Shuddhi" also in the same speech.

A. I said I am not afraid of "Shuddhi". If I was, I should have worked strenuously against it, for I am jealous of the religious faith of every Mussalman. But I am not afraid of Shuddhi that is the talk of the town and the bazzar. We have to fight a conversion which is greater than we have ever seen here. In the Jazirut-ul-Arab, in the Prophet's birthplace and burial ground, a dangerous campaign is on, of which we take no notice. I plainly say to the Mussalmans, 'Whom do you regard as the *Sardar* of the Hindus; those who are busy with the "Shuddhis" and "sangathans" or him who inaugurated the great shuddhi and sangathan at Nagpur? Do not be afraid of the present day Sangathans. The more you are afraid of them, the more you will drive the Hindus into them.

HINDU-MOSLEM DISSENSIONS.

Q. How are we to stop the unfortunate happenings like those at Agra, Saharanpur and Ajmere?

A. I think the Hindus and Mussalmans who are neutral must speak out, they should seriously put their hands to the wheel. The stronger the neutrality, the more the fanaticism, the less you are neutral, the weaker will be the fanatics.

Q. You have used strong language about the change of the Creed.

A. Yes, I understand the attitude of a man like Jawaharlal whose speech simply captured me. But I stick to every word of what I said in Lucknow which is well reported in an interview you have published in "Young India."

Q. You know the result of the Delhi Compromise in Gujrat. They are putting strange interpretation thereon, and the erstwhile No-changers are asking people to vote for the Swaraj party candidates.

A. Who are they?

Q. Well, those who took part in the Kaira campaign, who have been to Nagpur, who swear their loyalty to Bapu.

A. Well, please tell them nothing has horrified me so much as their attitude. If ever that interpretation can be put on my compromise, I am guilty of a great sin, and God forgive me my sin. Others may put convenient interpretations, but that Kaira should do it looks as though we have described a circle. "If infidelity should start in Kaaba itself where could Islam remain?" We can render the Swarajists no assistance, no encouragement. Well, I am struck with horror to hear this. If the thing proceeds from Kaira where will Gandhism remain?

Q. We shall see the bitter fruit more at Cocanada. Do not you think so?

A. I think not. If the Hindus want to kill Gandhism, let them do so, I shall be no party to it. At Cocanada, I think we begin the programme over again. Back to Nagpur, and begin with an absolutely clean slate.

IN THE BALKANS.

SERBO-BULGARIAN CRISIS.

BULGARIA BOWS TO FORCE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Sofia.—The Government, replying to the Serbian ultimatum, accepts the conditions declaring that Bulgaria is not responsible in any way for the trifling incident, but it is necessary for her to bow to superior force.—Reuter.

S. DONOGHUE.

NOT TO RIDE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

In an interview, Donoghue denied the report that he has accepted a retainer to ride for Mr. Galstaun in Calcutta in the winter.—Reuter.

MELBOURNE CUP.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Flemington.—The Melbourne Cup (two miles) resulted as under:—

4/1 Bitalli, 1; 7/1 Rivole, 2; 100/1 Acarak, 3.

27 ran. The race was won by 3/4 of a length, one length and a half separating the second and the third.

Time was 3 mins. and 24½ secs., a record for the race.—Reuter

MOTOR-CYCLE SPEED RECORD.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 6.

An extraordinary speed of over 113 miles per hour was achieved by Mr. Temple, the well-known racing motor cyclist, on his British engined motor-cycle at Brookland, today. It was only last year that a feat of travelling at over 100 miles per hour on motor-cycles was accomplished, and any substantial advance on this performance was considered problematical. Mr. Temple, today, accomplished a kilometer with a flying start in 19.71 seconds, giving an average speed of 113.49 miles per hour, and he covered a mile in 31.99 seconds, being an average of 112.53 miles per hour.—B. O. W.

SENSATION IN AMRITSAR.

DACOITS RAID HORSE FAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 7.

The Amritsar horse fair premises outside the city walls formed the scene of a grim spectacle early this morning at about 3 a.m. The horse and cattle fair is held here after every six months on the occasions of *Diwali* and *Saisakhi*.

From the last three nights complaints were heard that some four horses had been taken away by unknown dacoits. Last night when a gang of about 20 dacoits were out for a raid, they were detected by a police constable and a police force on the spot rallied under the command of Mr. Haqnawaj Siwana, Sub-Inspector of Police. The dacoits who were armed with lathies, chavis and some even with revolvers offered resistance. The police also opened fire and injured some of them, but the dacoits stood firm for about half an hour and as it was pitch darkness, they continued their operations. Finally the Sub-Inspector got out his revolver and fired four shots; one of them piercing right through the heart of one of the dacoits, killed him then and there. At this stage there was a stampede among the dacoits. There was another among them who was believed to be seriously injured in the abdomen, but he was removed. The one killed was taken away by the police. The police pursued the dacoits to a considerable distance, but they escaped. This morning the corpse of the decoit who had been killed was removed to the hospital for post-mortem examination. In the course of the affray two constables received injuries, one of them having been admitted to hospital. His condition is not precarious since the injuries are described as due to lathi blows.

JUTLAND AND JEWS.

LIBEL ACTION BY CHURCHILL.

PUBLISHER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Lord Alfred Douglas has been committed for trial at Bow Street with a bail of £200 on a charge of criminally libelling Mr. Winston Churchill in a pamphlet entitled "the murder of Lord Kitchener and the truth about the battle of Jutland and the Jews" in which it is alleged Sir Ernest Cassel gave Mr. Churchill a large sum for issuing a false report of the battle of Jutland, thereby assisting to bring off a financial coup. Mr. Muir pointed out Mr. Churchill was not a member of the Cabinet at the time of the battle of Jutland and Mr. Churchill and Lord Balfour on the occasion of Lord Alfred Douglas' recent libel action against the "Morning Post" had given evidence that Mr. Churchill had nothing to do with the first Admiralty communiques with regard to the battle.—Reuter.

THE NEW COTTON GREEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd instant you published a report with 4 big boar headings of the opening of the New Cotton Green at Sewree. The report in question spread over 2½ columns. Still it is surprising to find that your news column does not report as to why the evening transactions are not effected there ever since its first day's opening. I think no city, town or village in the world possessing a newspaper would have remained without a commercial news of the kind. Bombay is boasting of 5 English Dailies in addition to a large number of vernaculars and still not a word anywhere over this.

The removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba to Sewree is part and parcel of the Bombay reclamation, and developing scheme over which you have extended to me in the past sufficient hospitality to give vent to my views and hence these few lines for inquiry through the "Bombay Chronicle."

As this relates to the development of the city and since the Director of Information was good enough to publish a short while ago a lengthy note over my letter of a few lines in "The Chronicle" about the future of the Bombay development and the "Back Bay" scheme would he also not enlighten the Bombayites over the "*Sewree Cotton Green*" and how the same is working and transacting business ever since the performance of its inaugural ceremony referred to above and the very interesting speech of the chairman of the East India Cotton Association who is among those who acclaim the development of Bombay.—Yours, etc

W. T. HALAI.

42/44, Bora Bazar Street, Fort,
Bombay, Nov. 8.

VOTE FOR MR PATEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the following letter in to-morrow's issue of your paper:—

I hope the Assembly voters have carefully noted Mr. Jayasukhlal's letter that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" yesterday. Still more important and significant is the communication of Mr. Patel himself which appears under his signature in to-day's "Chronicle." These two letters show which way the wind blows. There is, it seems certain, some hidden hand in the whole affair. All sorts of obstacles are thrown in the way of Mr. Patel's success. All sorts of rumours are being spread to seduce the voters. In the initial stages that Anglo-Indian daily, "The Times of India" tried its level best, heaven knows at whose instance, to have Mr. Patel's name removed from the roll or to induce the Collector to reject Mr. Patel's nomination. All these attempts came to naught and Mr. Patel's name was allowed to stand and his nomination accepted. Then came a stage when it was fully realised by the rival candidates that the Indian commercial community, more especially in Mandvi and Market, as also Marwaris and Grain Merchants and Grain Dealers were determined to give their solid support to Mr. Patel. Most of these merchants have their firms. The Collector of Bombay now issued the Press Note, the effect of which is to deprive Mr. Patel the only support which had made his position impregnable. One does not know in what circumstances and at whose suggestion the Press Note is issued. It is easy to guess, however, that one of the candidates who was trying his utmost to defeat Mr. Patel's Mandvi and Market voters must be at the bottom. Mr. Patel's position has now become insecure and, therefore, it behoves all those who are interested in securing the success of Mr. Patel should work whole-heartedly for the remaining five days to get as many votes as possible for Mr. Patel.—Yours etc.

BAPUBHAI K. DESAI.

Grant Road, Bombay,
November 7.

Mr. Durgadas Lan, Secretary, District Congress Committee Amritsar, has been released from Mianwali jail on the expiry of his two years' imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with the volunteer movement.—A.P.

Sir Edward Maclagan, Governor of the Punjab was entertained on 7th evening at a splendid tea party in view of Diwali.—A.P.

LITERATURE AND ART

SHIPPING IN PERSIA.

Ancient shipping, especially in the East, is an unexplored field to a large extent. Before Professor Radha Kumud Mukerjee took up the problem very little was popularly known about the extensive travels which the Indian merchants made to distant lands. India has not been an isolated sub-continent except during a few centuries of enfeeblement which facilitated the advent of Islam. A greater obscurity prevails over the history of navigation and commercial shipping of Persia anterior to the Sassanian period. The Persians were merchants who traded extensively with many parts of the world and the intercourse between the East and West which is often attributed to the Arabs was largely conducted by Persians. The latter traded with China, and have influenced the nautical terms of the East in general. A very promising amount of material for history of Persian shipping is embedded in Greek historians epics and miscellaneous authors, and the Latins, too, have contributed their mite. The indigenous Persian literature, especially the Shah Nameh, is not less reliable.

Mr. Minocher A. Dadrawalla B.A., has compiled an attractive history of the ancient Parsi maritime shipping to which Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster has written an equally attractive appendix. It is really surprising to contemplate the percentage which Parsi enterprise and capital brought in towards the expansion of the Navy such as it flourished a century ago in Eastern waters. Mr. Paymaster has looked into Anglo-Indian literature of a hundred years ago and unearthed a list of a large number of ships built by Nowroji Jamshedji Wadia during the period of 1821 to 1842. The Bombay dock yards as superintended by the Parsi master-builders provided vessels for not only the Bengal and other Indian Governments, but for private merchants as well as the Imam of Muscat and the more powerful East India Company. It is a long gaping hiatus this, between the pages of Mr. Dadrawalla which have resurrected much almost perished knowledge and the not less interesting ones of Mr. Paymaster. Will any one fill up this huge gap? It cannot be doubted that all maritime activities of the Persians had not vanished during the interval. The illustration taken from the Tak-e-Bustan represents shipping which curiously enough is still seen to perpetuate itself in the Guffas plying over the Tigris and are a familiar feature in the Basreh harbour.

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Prof. Vakil, the new Editor of this Journal has manfully tried to live up to the promises of his introduction in the last number. While in the old regime, it was not rare for the Journal to be published till about six months after its due date, Mr. Vakil has tried, by this device of a double number, to work off the arrears. The matter is certainly varied enough to give a tone and character to the Journal, though Mr. S. C. Ghosh's article on "Indian Railways" has appeared in the Indian Merchants' Chamber's Journal as well. Prof. Joshi's "Economics of the Ratnagiri District" is an excellent little monograph containing first hand information from all classes of people—officials, landlords, tenants, khoats, lawyers, artisans, weavers etc. It is a tribute to the universal prevalence of the one great curse of Indian agriculture,—particularly in this Presidency, that even in this sketchy Survey, Mr. Joshi cannot help noticing "the average holding is so small and so scattered that it does not provide a remunerative wholetime occupation for a cultivating family." The problems arising therefrom and connected therewith are barely glanced at by Mr. Joshi, but we feel convinced that the real blight of the Indian economic life will never be removed until the axe is laid at the root and the agricultural conditions reformed. Mr. Varma's article on "The origin of the cotton industry in India" made a learned contribution which concludes that "this industry must have come into being somewhere 1800 or 1700 B.C." But the economic history of ancient India will, we fear, never be properly understood until and unless the story of all the eastern countries including the Egypt of the Pharas, Assyria, Arabia, India and China is correlated and read together. It is a moot point, for instance, as to whether the cotton cloth in which the Egyptian mummies have been found wrapped came from the Indian looms direct or indirectly.

The volume also contains besides other interesting articles, equally interesting reviews, notes and memoranda, making the Journal quite a readable and an instructive contribution to the periodical literature of India. There may be defects. We are not able, for instance, to see the object or significance of the statistics given at the end of the number unless it is a foretaste of an ambitious scheme to forecast in advance business conditions. For such a purpose to which the conclusion lends some colour, the uncertain estimates as those of raw sugar produced in India will scarcely be commendable, and besides, a quarterly production like this Journal is not really a proper place.

We have received a copy of a 'motor guide' to the roads of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) which has been published by the Government of Bombay, (Transferred Department.). The Guide is intended primarily to assist District Officers in the performance of their duties. Such copies of the Guide as are surplus to Government requirements will be available for sale to the public, and can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Book Depot or from any Government Agent, at Rs. 10 per copy.

THE GREAT WORK.

"ORIENT"—An International Magazine of Art and Culture (August-September). New York.

It is not enough to possess a clear mind, one must have a free mind as well. It is not enough to possess a free and clear mind, one must have a fraternal heart as well. Romain Rolland, the French seer, who writes as one "coming from the future to the present" would thus describe the qualities essential for those who honestly search the future in the present. There are, he believes, only a small number of men in Europe who possess those qualities. Is the number greater on this side of the globe? Paul Richard, the well-known hermit, who discusses the future, in the article entitled "The Coming Renaissance", with Romain Rolland replies that "we are a small family of spirits, for whom the general facts of the world have more reality than particular circumstances; international affairs more interest than family concerns; collective forces more evidence than individual forms—who see nations more easily than individuals; who see them as individuals in a single nation, which is Humanity." There is chaos in Europe. But the chaos is explained by "the crucible—the furnace through which nations have to pass. This creation has for its first condition—chaos." Europe shall find her repose "in the renunciation of her greed and covetousness only when Asia will cease to be for her a possible prey. The freedom of the Asian peoples is the first step—the decisive one—towards that of all the peoples of the world; the unity of Asia the first stage towards the Great Human Unity." This is why he would urge his brothers of all countries and races to come, for accomplishing the work in Asia. The object of the "Orient" may be expressed in the same invitation. The task must be accomplished by those "lost children of the present who come not from the past but from the future. They are all those, outlawed and rejected, who must now seek one another and come together all over the world, in order to form in the very heart of the New Civilization, in Asia, the home, the cradle of the New Race." To these lost children there cannot be anything more congenial than the atmosphere of intellectual and spiritual brotherhood created by an intimate and continued contact with the cultural currents of the world. The "Orient" aspires to establish that contact. The contents of the journal seem to translate the aspiration as a natural claim. Their selection is excellent. The articles on "Dancing and the Drama: East and West", by Stella Bloch and on "Javanese Shadow Stage", by Dr. Otto Hover, inspire the feeling that the gold at home is neglected in the feverish search of the tinsel-glamour abroad. The articles on "The Real Women of China", "Polygamy Among Arabs and Turks" and "The Futurism of Young Asia" suggest a more rational and accurate estimate of Asia. Dr. Sudhindra Bose describes "The Crime of Colour" thus: "The New World is to be apparently a 'white' world. No one from the East should tread on its holy ground. The Eastern country, its markets and its resources, may be good enough for its exploitation; but never should the Easterners come to America." He refers here, of course, to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which makes it ineligible for "Hindus" to claim naturalisation in America. Judged by its present contents the journal can easily claim that it is distinct from similar periodicals about the East published abroad. It is neither vaguely comprehensive, nor sentimental, nor merely indignant. These are the common faults of similar endeavours. It has done well to avoid them.

MISS STRODE'S POEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As I am one who believe the poems of Muriel Strode, reviewed in an August "Chronicle", to be of the kind to appeal to the highest and best in human nature—and as your reviewer, in my opinion, has been more the carping than the constructive critic, will you permit me to give more comprehensive extracts from two poems that your readers may get the beautiful thought that unfortunately (and to me surprisingly) the critic failed to find. I say surprisingly to me, because I should have thought that Miss Strode's lines would have reached the Indian heart, perhaps more than any other.

The last part of the poem containing the one line cited in the review in question, "I will arrive at last, through silks and fine lace, at voluntary huckaback", I had said to Miss Strode, with the substitution of the word Khaddar for 'huckaback'—would have passed for Indian thought, for she closes that poem:

I shall arrive at the simple things of the spirit,
at the religion of hemp and sandals.
I shall find the God that conceals Himself
in a coarse crust, the divinity that lies in
thatched roof and slab walls.

With your permission I would have your readers know the beautiful thought of the lines that follow that other one cited by your reviewer in what seems to me, an over-critical spirit, so I am inclosing the entire poem. And I thank you for the courtesy of presenting the other side of the case.—Yours, etc.,

BLANCHE WATSON.

38 Gramercy Park
New York City.

You say "O holy nun," and I say "O holy titmouse."
You say "O sacred temple," and I say "O sacred walls of the sky."
You say "God's chosen," and I say "There are none other."
You say "One sublime moment," and I say "O sublime foreverness"!
You say "A consecrate soul," and I say "A consecrate creation."
You say "God enter into me", and I say "You cannot keep Him out."

A LIST FOR THE BOOK BUYER.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

RUSSIA AND PEACE. By Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. (Allen & Unwin 5s.).

STUDIES IN THE STATESMANSHIP. By D. C. Sommervell. (G. Bell 15s.).

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY. (Vol. III; 1866-1919). Edited by Sir A. W. Ward and G. P. Gooch (Cambridge University Press 31s 6d.)

SECOND CHAMBERS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. By H. B. Lees-Smith (Allen & Unwin 7s. 6.).

LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXPLORATIONS. By J. M. Robertson (Watts 7s. 6d.).

PLAYWRIGHTS ON PLAYMAKING. By Bernard Matthews (Scribners 10s. 6d.).

THE COLLECTED ESSAYS AND PAPERS OF GEORGE SAINTSBURY (1875-1920. In three Volumes. Dent 31s. 6d.)

THE CENTRAL CONCEPTION OF BUDDHISM: AND THE MEANING OF THE WORD "DHARMA," By H. Stcherbatsky. (Royal Asiatic Society).

BOOKS RECEIVED.

REPORT ON THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD, 1922. Published by the Jt. Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Bombay Presidency) for the year 1921-1922. Published by the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Poona. Price Rs. 5-11-0.

THE DECCAN MEDICAL JOURNAL No. 4. By Dr. H. Hyderalikhan, Hyderabad (Deccan).

THERAPEUTICS OF SNAKE POISONINGS. By Pareshnath Banerji. Published by Expert Advertising Agency, Calcutta.

BUILDING THE AMERICAN NATION. By Nicholas Murray Butler. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

SHAMA'A (Quarterly) Vol. 4 No. 1. By Mrinalini Chattopadhyay, Mount Road, Madras.

INDIA IN 1922-23. By L. F. Rushbrook Williams. Published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

SECRAT-AI-AL GHAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA (Urdu). By Maulana Aga Rafique Bulandsheri. Published by the Manager, Nijat Machine Press, Bijnore (U. P.).

H. E. GOVERNOR ON SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The following are some extracts from the speech of H. E. the Governor of Bombay made at the Boy Scouts Rally in Poona:—

"In spite of the advances which have already been made in the spread of the Scout movement throughout the Presidency, I am afraid it is still true that the Scout organisation is not receiving sufficient support from the general public, and this is much to be regretted. It is possible that to some extent the Scout organisation is itself a little to blame in this matter, as it has not perhaps kept its activities before the public quite as much as it should have done, and I suggest to the authorities that these Rallies and demonstrations should be made rather more common in every locality in order to show the public the solidarity and strength of the Scout movement as well as all that it stands for. As the Provincial Commissioner has said, the movement is entirely non-official and under non-official control, and its objects are such that every patriotic Indian must sympathise with them: but none-the-less there does not seem to exist among the educated public that interest in and enthusiasm for the movement, without which it cannot possibly prosper as it should. There is grave danger, therefore, that when the present workers retire other first class men may not be willing to come forward to replace them. If this happens, then even the interest which is now taken in the movement will decrease, and the Boy Scout training with all its advantages for the youth of the country may cease to exercise any influence in India. It is not only in its more specialised educative effect that the movement will be of such value to India. The ties of comradeship which it will create between all the units of the Imperial Commonwealth in the minds of the generation now growing to manhood is bound to have far-reaching results, entirely beneficial to India. Comradeship, however, even more than charity, must commence at home. And I must confess that considerable anxiety for the future of the Boy Scouts in India has been caused me by the very distinct evidences of communal feeling that have appeared in regard to the system of organisation. It is absolutely no use at all to have a training system of this kind if one of its fundamental principles is violated by distinctions between communities and differential treatment. If the leaders of the various communities insist upon such treatment, how can they expect the younger members of their community to grow up in a spirit of common brotherhood?"

ART NOTES.

THE INSIGHT OF IMAGINATION.

It is true that town-planning has come to be regarded as the application to social conditions of the principles of preventive medicine. It has not yet emerged as the only rational, positive, method for creating conditions that would not only recognise the existence and status of the most insignificant and forlorn citizen, but would enable him also to find response and guidance in his daily environment. Mr. R. Dann, Director of Town Planning to the Government of Madras, in a suggestive speech on the subject recently addressed to the members of the Y. M. C. A., placed before his hearers principles that require careful examination. He deplored quite justly, the absence of the spirit of civic pride which characterised and, one might recall, animated the serene atmosphere of ancient cities. In ancient civilization, Indian as well as those of Rome and Greece, the city and the city's good held, he pointed out, a much larger place in the mind of the individual. Conditions were, he added, bad in Indian cities, but they were not environed by "the deplorable badness of some of the industrial cities of the West." He also showed how town-planning was a means of saving not spending money, how it aimed at preventing disease and therefore promoting health, at preventing ugliness and preserving beauty, at preventing bad industrial conditions and therefore safeguarding industrial efficiency. It is, however, his disapproval of the short-sighted attitude which would relegate town-planning to the position of a subordinate branch of industrial management which should obtain wide and emphatic publicity. They had, he remarked, "in a certain niggardly way done what was needed, but all that they had done had lacked the insight of imagination and the generosity of treatment which would have constituted work well done, and it was from this well-doing that beauty sprang." It is obviously the attitude of the artist that would destroy the implied avarice of "the niggardly way."

The Helpless Victim.

It is this attitude that deserves to be more popularly cultivated. The work must engage the constant attention of the associations that have undertaken the responsibility of educating popular inclinations. Natural environment, historical traditions, spiritual needs and the daily requirements of the people have too long been interpreted in terms of "industrial" requirements. Mr. Dann rightly points out, therefore, that, as in a house, many factors have a bearing on the planning of a town, utility, convenience, beauty, sanity and economics all these must be given their due consideration. If any of these were neglected the community would be, he concluded, naturally, the sufferer. His conclusion is a warning to the social worker and a guidance to the architect.

Beautiful Customs.

Customs have meaning and significance. They originate evidently in the needs of the people. They have ample justification in the satisfaction of the legitimate or rather the human needs of the people. The responsibility of the social missionary, therefore, consists not in destroying but in adjusting the customs to the changing but vital needs of the people. The vital elements and beautiful customs associated with popular fairs, festivals, processions and pageants have remained an unknown province to the majority of those who profess to work for a better future. Customs, because they are old, or, what is worse, because they are customs are naively assumed to have no significance for the future. How many of the enthusiasts who think of arts and crafts in terms of Plasticine and the various complicated and expensive machinery introduced by an indifferent devotion to kindergarten and Montessori methods have paused to think of the educative and artistic potentialities of such a beautiful custom as that of *Rangoli* or *Santia*! The space in front of thousands of Hindu and Parsi thresholds is at present being brilliantly decorated as a suitable accompaniment to the forthcoming Feast or Festival of Light. The modern remnants of geometric patterns of form and colour make it no doubt difficult, but not impossible, to discover the traces of the rare inborn artistic gift peculiar to the children of this country.

A Degrading Innovation.

The indifference to the material and the medium as well as the purpose of the decoration characteristic of the present times has introduced a realistic affectation which has vitiated the designs. The Swan and Damayanti transferred from Ravi Varma's picture shows the havoc wrought by indifference towards and ignorance of artistic values. The ground in front of the gateways or doors should be naturally treated as the legitimate space for geometric patterns not for picturesque or realistic compositions. It should be like a carpet not like a picture. Nothing can be more degrading than the ten stencils now increasingly utilised for the decoration of the space. It is an insult to human intelligence and taste. It is their use that has deprived many women of the artistic exercise of their fingers and of the expression of the joy so natural to a refined and cultured race. If only this beautiful custom could secure the sanction and attention of the intellectuals who fashion popular aptitudes it would soon reveal, what Dr. Stella Kramarisch calls, "the synthetic vision, so distinctive of Indian art." The divine magic, at present suppressed, of feminine fingers at once dexterous and delicate when employed in the artistic exercise so congenial to their traditional temperament will then invoke a blazing chord of form and colour quite in tune with the Festival of Light. It is only right that the magic which is their birthright should be restored to the women of India. The world needs light and colour. It has forgotten joy.

The Craftsman's Day.

There is another equally important and charming custom. It is the custom, one might remember, to buy on the Hindu New Year day. In the province all sorts of craftsmen present on the day their handicrafts to those from whom they receive continued patronage. The latter accepts them graciously as a gift from and tribute to the craftsmen as an auspicious token something in the shape of a silver vessel. If the significance of this custom is fully realised it would not be long before people will begin to understand how this custom could be made to encourage and revive the arts and crafts of the country which are at present threatened with extinction. The New Year day is, and should be regarded and celebrated as the Craftsman's Day. The artist-craftsman should in the fitness of things usher in the New Year. The tribute to the artist-craftsman not only elevates a dead ceremony to the position of a sacred ritual, it directly encourages him to serve the spiritual needs of the community. It gives him incentive as well as status. And, the handicraft that he creates for the joy of the community becomes, indeed, an auspicious token.

ANIMALS AS "GOOD PEOPLE".

The following article by Mr. James, L. Edwards appears in the October issue of "Our Dumb Animals" a monthly published by Massachusetts. S. P. C. A. (America):

"It is curious thing how determined people are to divide life into the Human and Animal classes and attaribute all evils and cruelty to the "brutes".

Curious about the origin of this fallacy, I turned to the Scriptures to see if it could have arisen there, although the tone of the Old Testament is singularly kindly to all forms of life. I was gratified to find that the Bible does not recognise any such distinction. Witness Ecclesiastes, iii, 18-21:—

I said in mine heart concerning the estate of the sons of men, that God might manifest them, and that they might see that they themselves are beasts.

For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them: as the one dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no pre-eminence above a beast; for all is vanity.

All go unto one one place; all are of the dust and all turn to dust again.

Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward to the earth.

So, it cannot be claimed that the Scriptures place man on a pedestal and the animals in the gutter to be beaten and abused without pity or liability.

The palin fact is that animals are "good people" and obey their natural laws with singular courage and fidelity.

I have eaten, slept and associated with many animals all my life, but I know nothing bad of them. It is is far worse to be cruel to an animal than to an equal because the animal is defenceless.

I fail to see how the boasts of mankind to possess all the goodness in living things has been made good.

"Civilization," so called, still possesses all kinds of depravity, while animals live out their alloted years with a commendable fidelity to their own laws.

(Continued from column 6.)

been a land or cottage industries. Before the advent of the British, we not only manufactured for our own needs but catered for the nicest taste in the world. We should have no prejudice against machine, such as can be used in cottages and without much mechanical skill to mend and repair it when out of order. We do not want to make profit of other peoples' wants. Why then should we go in for mass production? It will be an ideal condition of life for us if we could have a democracy pledged to "simple living and high thinking" in which working for wages is reduced to the minimum and in which we may be practically self-sufficient without being exclusive. We do not want to be isolated. We desire to have the fullest and the most intimate relations with the rest of the world, but we must be an equal among equals, neither dominant nor dependent. That is our ideal of a free democratic India. The least we can do is to spread our ideal and to educate our people in it. The "Khaddar" represents our economic ideal production for individual needs, for the needs of the family, the city and the nation; production by hand and with the aid of simple tools and simple machinery; production for use; production virtually by all classes and grades of society in the nation; production in homes and in shops as distinguished from big factories; with freedom to the producer to sell his goods in the open market, at the best prices he can get, independent of the capitalist. We will keep competition in check by co-operative methods—co-operation in production and co-operation in distribution. To some people this might look "primitive" retrogression, going backward. But the world never goes back, though we may look to be doing so. The progress in mechanical processes made in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries must be used for the good of humanity, and not for the exploitation of the greater bulk of it by a few fortunate ones in possession of the means to use it for profit, and for power. To let this power be concentrated in few hands involves the greatest misfortune that can befall the mankind. The subject is so well and so exhaustively discussed in social treatises and works of independent thinkers like Mr. Bertland Russel, Mr. J. A. Hobson and others, that it will be a presumption on my part to try to reproduce their thoughts in my language. All that I intended to do was to explain our economic ideal and what "Khaddar" signifies to us. To a certain extent our ideal differs from theirs. Our ideal is not necessarily theirs. But both have certain elements in common. The rationale of it can be studied in their writings and then applied to our circumstances. It may be that we may have to adopt some of their thought; but we should never forget that our circumstances being so much different from theirs, we cannot fully apply their remedies. Neither they nor we are writing on a clean slate. The structure of their society is different from ours and so are their history, their traditions and the spirit of their culture. All these must be considered in the building up of our social, economic and political ideals. Europe and Asia must solve their problems, each in its own way, obtaining such support and help from the other's thought and experiences as is readily adoptable in the light of its particular circumstances and conditions of life and its own ideals. Thus we can join hands in building a new world, without the one imposing on the other and without the one dominating and exploiting the other.

IDEALS OF NON-COOPERATION

(Continued from page 8.)

cumstances imitate and copy, it is their economic life and their industrialism, their commercialism and class divisions. It would be far better for us to remain a comparatively poor nation than to become rich by the wholesale introduction into our country of European industrialism. Most of us are familiar with the pictures of Industrial Europe drawn by Socialist writers of all schools. The work was started by Karl Marx. His prognostications have turned to be so true that now there is a practical unanimity in Western thinkers about the indescribable evils of the system. What is socialism? In essence, it is a protest against the degradation to which the working part of humanity has been reduced by the enjoying part of it. We in India are already the victims of it as the rest of the world. Modern Industrialism and Modern Imperialism are twin sisters. The one follows the other. Europe They may have a version of democracy about them, but the spirit which dominates their life is that of Imperialism. Capitalism is only another form of Imperialism. Capitalistic Great Britain in her benevolence and by 'virtue of the faith in us' which she possesses, has so far given us only a small dose of the elixir which has been her own 'making'. It is no fault of ours that she has not given us a full dose, though we have been clamnering for it most insistently and most gratefully. She has been rather miserly in this matter, not because she wanted to save us from its evil effects, but because her own material interests did not allow her to be more liberal. We wanted very much to build our industries on the same lines as she built hers. We have built some. And if we have not built so, our heart's content, it is because she would not let us. But as a consequence of what she has allowed us to do we have already a labour problem on hand. Our economic ideals are represented symbolically by the *Khaddar* movement (hand-spun and hand-woven cloth). I will deal with it in its proper place. In this place, I have referred to it only because it is intimately related to the labour problem.

A Presumption.

I am afraid that we can not altogether shut out Industrialism and if we cannot shut it out, what we have to do is to be prepared to face the consequences. Organising labour on the lines it has been done in Europe is one of the consequences. In our eyes organizing labour means placing them in a position to meet organized capital on such terms that the latter may not be able to take advantage of their ignorance and their disorganized state. Here again it is a question of education and association. What we have to do and to do quick is to provide for them facilities of education and association. They must be trained to think for themselves and to take up their proper place in the nation that we are proposing to build. I notice that there is some difference of opinion on the question whether we should use labour organization for political purposes. In my humble judgment the question does not arise. Who are we to use the labour organization for political purposes? or for any purpose at all. The units of these organizations are as much 'we' as the others. If some of us are better educated, more experienced and better trained in the work of organization, then all we can do and should do is to place our education, our experience and our training at the disposal of our less fortunate brethren in order to help and guide them in the work before them. To think of using them for any purpose whatsoever is a presumption unworthy of the great aim we have in view. Nor do I believe that there is any Non-cooperator leader who means as much. What they mean is that labour organizations are as much interested in the movement for Swaraj as any other class of the great population inhabiting this land, and that as such, it is or will be their duty when they are well organized, to take part in the struggle for it.

A Class War?

There are some of us who believe that the class war between capital and labour already on; that in this war Indian labour should fight on the same lines and should conduct itself in the same way as European labour has done; that there is no possibility of an integration of the differences that exist between Labour and Capital; and that labour in India should take as active a part in bringing about a revolution in India as European labour is taking or threatens to take in Europe. There are others among us who believe that we should do all we can to keep out the class war that is threatening the destruction of European civilization. Can we do it? If so, how? Of course we cannot even think of doing so if it involves any diminution of the status of labour in the democracy we propose to build up. Better war than any degradation of human beings or human dignity. But is the class war the last word on the subject? Are not European and American thinkers engaged in a serious attempt to find out a peaceful solution of the problem? Shall we not do well to study that thought to see if it can help us? Shall we not ask both Capital and Labour in India to assimilate that thought and take timely steps to prevent the development of the present differences into a class war? Again, cannot we agree to put a stop to the further development of this industrialism in India, so that the coming danger may be confined to a limited area and to limited numbers? This is only possible if we were free to determine our economic policy without any dictation from without, and with an eye to our interest alone.

It cannot be done under a regime of free trade; nor can it be done with the doctrine of *laissez faire* ruling supreme; nor can it be done if we are obsessed by the interests of an industrially one Empire.

What Khaddar Stands for.

Now a word as to what "Khaddar" stands for. India has, from times immemorial,

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(Continued in column 5.)

SLAVERY AND HUMAN SACRIFICE.

RELICS STILL PREVALENT IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

Further particulars of the efforts to suppress slavery and human sacrifice in the Putao district on the Burma-Assam border are given in a report of Mr. Thornton, Commissioner, Northeast Frontier Division, who states that the slaves in Khamtipzain have been checked and they number 215 compared with 271 last year, the reduction being due to death or redemption. The remaining slaves are either contented or too lazy to work out their redemption. Cases of nine Indians were investigated, all of whom were apparently happy and did not desire a change. Inquiries have shown that human sacrifice is confined to a comparatively small area of the unadministered Maga hills but there is no doubt that it flourishes to a horrible extent there.

Information received last year to the effect that the victims are largely Indian children is incorrect. The sacrifices appear to be chiefly Nagas purchased from the head-hunting villages. Though they do not practise human sacrifice themselves they do not hesitate to provide victims for others. Orders have been issued to the Nagas through their Kachin overlords that human sacrifice in any form is abhorrent but that sacrifice of Indians will bring severe consequences. It is considered possible that the overlords' influence will suffice to stop the supply of Indian victims. The sacrifice of six Naga slaves since September has been authenticated and, on the general principle, the Nagas are adamant and they will continue to search for victims about whom no inquiry is likely to be made until they are forced to abandon the custom.

RAISING THE UNTOUCHABLES

MOVEMENT IN HYDERABAD (SIND.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 6.

In view of the approaching Diwali festival, the Young Bhaibunde Association, the Young Men's Association and the Hindu Kumar Mandali have arranged a programme for working among the poorer classes of the Hindus in the city. Last night a large meeting of sweepers was addressed by some local workers. Master Fatechand instanced the cases of Valmiki, Ramdas and Kabir who are revered even to-day though one was a highway robber, the other a chamar and the last a weaver. Mr. Tarachand Gajra spoke to them on temperance and cleanliness. Maharaj Hoondraj, an orthodox Sanatanist Brahmin, instanced the cases of Sri Ramchandra who accepted from a Bhil woman her half-eaten berries and Sri Shankaracharya who once embraced a sweeper. The speaker said to the bhangies gathered there that if the high-caste Hindus had so far kept away from them whose services were so vital to the existence of the community, the fault lay entirely with the high-caste Hindus. He urged them to lead a temperate and clean life. Doctor Choithram said that high-caste Hindus and sweepers were brothers and a sweeper who did his duty honestly was in no way inferior to a high-caste Hindu. He asked them to organise their panchayet properly. Great enthusiasm was aroused as a result of the speeches delivered and the bhangies asked for a temple and a school for them. Several of them knew how to read and write and appeared very intelligent. One of them was dressed very neatly in *shuddh* khadi. At the end of the meeting, food was distributed among them.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 6.

Conditions of the Frontier continue quiet. In Peshawar District the work of rounding up outlaws goes steadily on, and numerous instances have recently been reported of good and gallant work in this connection by villagers, police and the constabulary. The outbreak of Mahsud's raiding which gave some cause for anxiety in September has been promptly suppressed, and except for the first of the usual series of cattle thieving, cases by Powindah winter immigrants, the derajat recently had been very peaceful.

In view of the suggestions put forward at the last Khilafat Conference at Delhi for boycotting Haj, it is interesting to learn from the disciples of the Mulla Sahib of Tagao, who have recently reached Peshawar, for a course of religious study in the various centres of learning in India, that their Master who is one of the most celebrated spiritual leaders in Afghanistan, has been consistently impressing upon the people in the course of a recent tour, lasting two months, that in spite of the complaints of hardship and extortion which have been made by those who visited Mecca this year, the Haj is still a paramount duty of the faithful.

LAHORE TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Further particulars received this morning, regarding last night's affray at Anarkali, show that the desperate confectioner before he met his death at the hands of the police had managed to kill two passers-by, and wound half-a-dozen other persons, including two policemen. The dead body of the confectioner was taken by the police to-day to the Medical College for a post-mortem examination.

The Police throughout showed the greatest courage, and both Mr. Clarke and Mr. Gray, took a most active part in searching and disposing of the criminal. The Municipal fire-brigade and the armoured cars rendered most valuable assistance, and it was the effort of the latter at the last stage which made the criminal to give up all hopes of resistance, and he was finally shot by Police fire. The police were also able to rescue one woman and three children from the house of the desperate criminal.

TREATMENT OF STATE PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

A communique relating to the treatment of persons detained under Regulation 3 of 1918, states that they are kept apart from convicts, and new orders recently have been issued about the diet of State prisoners which are expected to remove all cause for complaint. With regard to dependents the communique states recommendations for allowances have been submitted for orders of the Government of India, and allowances when granted will take effect from the date of arrest.

WEATHER & CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

United Provinces, central circle, 2nd November 1923. The prospects of sugarcane, cotton and rice are normal. The grain sowing and rice harvest are in progress.

Bihar and Orissa, 3rd November. Good rain has fallen in Orissa and Chota Nagpur and the prospects of paddy there are very good. In Bihar the sugarcane is good and paddy bad.

Punjab 29th October 1923. Light showers fell in parts of some of Central and western districts. Crops prospects are as reported last week rabi sowing continue and are normal.

Bengal 3rd November. The weather continues rainless and is expecting for light showers in Bankura, Midnapur and Burdwan. Light rain at this stage would help the flowing of late transplanted paddy and would benefit the cultivation of the spring crops especially in the highland tracts. The prospects of winter paddy are fair.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The monsoon is reviving in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and has occurred at a few stations in Southeast Madras and on the south Burma coast.

Calicut reports three quarters of an inch.

Forecast:—Extension in southeast Madras.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still		Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in		Nov.	h. m.	ft in.	
Tu.	13	2 19	29	5	13	8 33	18	7
		14 19	26	6		20 16	16	7
W.	7	9 41	28	1	7	3 35	17	10
		22 25	29	4		15 55	15	0
Th.	8	10 26	28	8	8	4 24	17	4
		23 12	30	4		16 37	14	2
F.	9	11 12	28	11	9	5 12	17	0
		23 58	30	9		17 2	13	7
Sat.	10	0 43	30	9	10	6 45	17	4
		12 42	28	4		18 43	14	3
S.	11	6 54	25	10	11	0 27	19	2
		19 39	25	2		13 45	19	0
M.	12	1 29	20	4	12	7 36	17	11
		13 27	27	7		19 26	15	3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m. 10. a. m 2. p. m. 4 p m. and 10. p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.919 inches
Temperature of Air	79.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.0 „
Dew Point	63 2 „
Relative humidity of Air	69.% „
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.7 „
Minimum do do.	73.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,NW,NN.W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 111
Fall of Rain	—
Total fall during month	—
do do. year	—
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	—

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

FURTHER HEARING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan was further cross-examined to-day in the O'Dwyer-Nair Libel case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Puri as to his views on the Hindu-Muslim unity, the witness said that his religion dictated that there could not be a true and perfect friendship with Hindus but the so-called unity between the Hindus and Mahomedans was a mere show. He was not against the unity if it was sincere, but the educated classes, mostly Hindus, wanted to unite with Mahomedans in order that the latter might not get preferential treatment in Government service to which they were entitled by reason of their distinguished services during the war. The witness was in full agreement with Sir Michael O'Dwyer in his policy that only those who had a record of war service should be given preferences in appointments. The educated classes had a very poor record of war service. The witness admitted that he had a grant of 15 squares of land, but such grants were made to all hereditary land-owners even where they did not render war services. The witness refused to disclose his official duties in Mesopotamia, as they were confidential. After his re-examination by the plaintiff's counsel the whole evidence was read out to the witness and admitted by him to be correct.

The next witness was Rai Bahadur Amar Nath, Joint Registrar, Lahore, whose examination-in-chief had not finished when the commission rose for the day. The commission will meet on Friday next.

BONUS QUESTION.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' REFUSAL TO GRANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABADA, Nov. 6.

The Labour Union has recorded a protest against the mill-owners' refusal to grant a bonus or even appoint arbitration, but in view of the unfavourable circumstances the Union has advised the workers to wait patiently.

ARMISTICE DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

His Majesty the King has expressed a wish that 11th November be observed as Armistice Day with the usual two-minutes' silence. The Government of India express confidence that loyal subjects of His Majesty the King will co-operate in giving effect to the wish of His Majesty in order that the ceremony should synchronise throughout British India. They suggest that 11 a.m. railway time be adopted everywhere.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Delhi message announces the death of Lt.—Col. Sutton, Indian Army (retired) employed in the Development Corporation.

* * * *

A Rangoon message says the extreme section of Burmese politicians have asked their followers not to participate in the forthcoming elections, interest to which, however, is becoming keener.—A.P.

* * * *

The trial is proceeding in the court of the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad of Mr. S.M. Bose, Managing Agent of the Allahabad Tanneries, for an offence under section 282 of the Companies' Act for making a false statement in a declaration filed in the office of the Registrar in connection with the list of subscribers and payments made by them. The prosecution was ordered by the High Court.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The office of the vernacular daily "Kesri" has been searched by the Lahore police in connection with a publication entitled "Malech Tor" and the printer of "Desh" has been arrested in this connection. The house of the joint editor of the "Kesri" has also been searched.

* * * *

Before Mr. S. Harris, Speciol Magistrate, Lahore the trial has commenced of 20 persons charged with conspiracy to forge currency notes. Four of the accused were charged separately and their case will be taken up on the 12th. Mohammad Din Tailor, the first approver in the case in course of his evidence gave the history of their conspiracy to forge the notes with the help of a Hindustani.

* * * *

The Governor presided at an extraordinary general meeting of the Burma Branch of the National Association for supplying female-aid to the women of India, at which a resolution was passed recommending that as it was desired to instruct male students in midwifery at Rangoon Dufferin hospital and as the Central Council could not alter the constitution of the Dufferin Fund the Burma Branch should be converted into a separate trust and that a Committee be appointed by the Governor to draw a scheme of management for the trust.

Diwali Sweets

THE RUSH

AT

Govindji's Shops

during the last 2 days

that the public always appreciates

BEST QUALITY

More than 20 varieties for presentation
„ „ 100 „ for home-table.

A VISIT WILL PROVE YOU THAT WE WILL GIVE YOU A 100% SATISFACTION.

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Blood Poisoning

Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with a rather bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

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GROSSMITH'S
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PERFUME
The Scent of Araby.

AN inspiration in perfume, exquisitely suggestive of Oriental luxury.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

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(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

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Bombay.

A POINTED TALK.

Next time you feel 'out of sorts,' just take Beecham's Pills and so prevent a seemingly small ailment growing into a serious trouble. Beecham's Pills prevent illness. Many people take them to keep themselves in good health, and these wise and happy ones hardly ever know what bad health is. There is no medicine in the world to compare with Beecham's Pills. They are a tried remedy—the trusted friend of thousands of families all over the world. You will soon feel better after taking them, and you will know what to resort to in future. Remember, "Prevention is better than cure," so always have a box of Beecham's Pills handy and take a dose when you feel you need one

BEECHAM'S PILLS
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

You Should Not Have Weak Nerves
if your blood contains plenty of health-making Iron.

Are you weak and nervous, are you unable to work without feeling faint, do you have headaches and indigestion? Then take Iron Jelloids for a few days. They will put more iron into your blood and make you perfectly well and strong.

For Anæmic Adults . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2
Special Tonic for Men. . . Iron Jelloids No. 2A
For Weak Children . . . Iron Jelloids No. 1
Prices: A fortnight's trial R.1 or Full Size Bot. Rs. 2.12
Sold in bottles at all Chemists and Bazars.

Iron Jelloids
Manufactured by The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1

CHECKING PROSTITUTION.

BOMBAY'S NEW LEGISLATION.

The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act recently passed by the Bombay Legislative Council has just received the assent of the Governor-General. The main provision of this Act are:—

1. (1) The Act may be called the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923.

(2) This section, section 6, subsection 8 (3), section 9, and section 12 extend to the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The rest of this Act shall extend in the first instance to the City of Bombay but the Government may by notification extend to any other local area all or any of its provisions, with such verbal modifications as having regard to the principles of this Act may be necessary, for the purposes of such extension.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"brothel" means any house, room, or place which the occupier or person in charge thereof habitually allows to be used by any other person for the purposes of prostitution.

"Place of public amusement" shall mean any place, enclosure, building, tent, booth or other erection, whether permanent or temporary, where music, singing, dancing, or any diversion or game, or the means of carrying on the same, is provided, and to which the public are admitted either on payment of money, or with the intention that money may be collected from those admitted; and shall include a race-course, circus, theatre, music hall, billiard-room, bagatelle-room, gymnasium or fencing school;

"place of public entertainment" shall mean any place, whether enclosed or open, to which the public are admitted, and where any kind of food or drink is supplied for consumption on the premises for the profit or gain of any person owning or having an interest in or managing such place;

and shall include a refreshment-room, eating-house coffee-house, liquor-house boarding-house, lodging-house, hotel, tavern or wine, beer, spirit, arrack, toddy, ganja, bhang, or opium shop.

3. Whoever in any street or public place or place of public resort or within sight of and in such manner as to be seen or heard from any street or public place, whether from within any house or building or not,—

(a) by words, gestures wilful and indecent exposure of his person or otherwise attracts or endeavours to attract attention for the purpose of prostitution, or

(b) solicits or molests any person or loiters for the purpose of prostitution,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

PROSTITUTES IN PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

4. Whoever being the keeper of any place of public amusement or entertainment, knowingly permits prostitutes, or person of notoriously bad character, for the purposes of their trade to meet or remain in such place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

5. (1) Any male person who knowingly lives, wholly or in part, on the earnings of prostitution shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with whipping, or with any two of those punishments.

(2) Where a male person is proved to be living with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute or is proved to have exercised control, direction or influence over the movements of a prostitute in such a manner as to show that he is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any other person or generally, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that he is knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution.

PROCURATION.

6. Any person who procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl, whether with or without her consent, to become a prostitute, or who, with intent that she may for the purposes of prostitution become the inmate of or frequent a brothel, persuades a woman or girl to leave her usual place of abode, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with whipping, or with any two of those punishments.

7. Any person who brings or attempts to bring into the City of Bombay any woman or girl with a view to her becoming a prostitute, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with whipping, or with any two of those punishments.

8. (1) Whoever detains any woman or girl against her will:

(a) in any house, room or place in which the business of a common prostitute is carried on, or

(b) in or upon any premises with intent that she may have sexual intercourse with any man, other than her husband, whether any particular man or generally,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with whipping, or with any two of these punishments.

(2) Where a woman or girl is in any house room or place in which the business of a common prostitute is carried on or is in or upon any premises for the purpose of having sexual intercourse referred to in sub-clause 1 (b), a person shall be deemed to detain such woman or girl in such house, room, place or in or upon such premises if, with intent to compel or induce her to remain there, such person withholds from her any wearing apparel, personal ornaments or other property belonging to her; or, where wearing apparel, personal ornaments other personal property, or money has been lent or otherwise supplied to such woman or girl by or by the direction of such person, if such person threatens such woman or girl with legal proceedings if she takes away with her the wearing apparel or personal ornaments or other personal property so lent or supplied, or for the recovery of such money.

(3) No civil suit shall lie, and no proceedings whether civil or criminal shall be taken, against any such woman or girl or against any person on her behalf, by or on behalf of any person occupying or managing or acting or assisting in the management of any such house, room, place or premises, for the recovery of any wearing apparel, personal ornaments or other property alleged to have been lent or supplied to or for such woman or girl or to have been pledged by or for her or for the recovery of any money alleged to be payable by or on behalf of such woman or girl.

SEGREGATION OF BROTHELS: PENALTIES

9. (1) The Commissioner of Police may at any time cause a notice to be served upon any person who occupies or manages or acts or assists in the management of, or upon any woman who resides in, uses or frequents, any house, room, or place in the City of Bombay in which the business of a common prostitute is carried on, requiring such person or woman after a date to be mentioned in the notice, which shall not be less than seven days from the date of the notice, not to reside in, use or frequent any street or place specified in the notice; or directing such person or woman after a date to be mentioned and fixed as aforesaid to remove himself or herself to such place, whether within or without the City of Bombay, by such route or routes and within such time as the Commissioner of Police shall prescribe.

(2) If any person or woman so directed under sub-section (1) fails or refuses to remove himself or herself as directed within the time specified the Commissioner of Police may cause such person or woman to be arrested and removed in police custody to the place prescribed.

(3) No direction under the second alternative in sub-section (1) shall be made without the previous sanction of the Government.

(4) Any person on whom a notice under this section shall have been served, disobeying the requisition therein contained shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend—

(a) in the case of a first offence to one month, and

(b) in the case of a second or subsequent offence to three months.

(5) Whoever, within two years from the date of his removal under the provisions of this section, returns to any place within the City of Bombay, without the permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

10. (1) Any police-officer on complaint, and any police-officer authorized in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police by special order without such complaint, may arrest without a warrant any person committing, in his view, any offence punishable under section 3, if the name and address of such person be unknown to such police-officer and cannot be ascertained by him then and there.

(2) Any police-officer may, without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person who has been concerned in any offence punishable under section 8 or against whom a resonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in an offence under that section or of his having committed an offence under section 9, sub-section (5).

11. Any police officer authorized in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police by special order may, for the purpose of ascertaining whether an offence punishable under sections 5, 6, 7 or 8 has been or is being committed, enter without a warrant any premises, in which he has reason to believe that any woman or girl is living in respect of whom an offence punishable under sections 5, 6, 7 or 8 has been committed.

12 Offences punishable under sections 5, 6, 7 or 8 shall be triable by the Courts of Session, stipendiary Presidency Magistrates and stipendiary magistrates of the First Class only.

13. (1) In the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902,—

(a) in sub-section 1 (2) the figures "28" shall be repealed and for the words, letters and figures "110A and sub-section (3) of section 126A" the word, letters and figure "and 110A" shall be substituted;

(b) section 28 shall be repealed;

(c) in clause 33 (i) after the figures "126" the word "or" shall be inserted and for the words "or under section 128 of this Act or" the words "of this Act or under" shall be substituted;

(d) in clause 33 (j) the words "or section 126A" shall be repealed;

(e) sub-section 35 (1) shall be repealed;

(f) in section 120, classes (a) and (b) and the letter "(c)" shall be repealed:

(g) in section 125, in clause (a) the word "or" and clause (b) shall be repealed;

(h) section 126A shall be repealed;

(i) in section 128, the words and letters section 28" shall be repealed;

(j) section 129 shall be repealed;

(k) in section 130 for the word, letter figures "126A, 127 or 128" the word figures "or 127" shall be substituted.

(2) In any municipal district to section 3 may be extended under sub-section (2), section 152 of the District Municipal Act, 1901, shall to have been repealed from the da extension,

LADY IN AUSTRALIA

Tells How she Drove Out the Poisons of Rheumatism.

Rheumatism is in the blood, therefore it is useless trying to cure it by rubbing ointments or liniments on the skin. Mrs. W. Douglas, of Brunswick Road, Albany, Western Australia, proved this for herself a while ago, and at the same time found—as thousands of other rheumatic sufferers have done—that tonic treatment through the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the right treatment.

"Following a chill rheumatism set in in my left side, in the arm and leg," said Mrs. Douglas, "and in a short time I felt twinges in my whole system. I had the attack altogether for ten weeks, and for six weeks was in bed with it, suffering cruel pain. The skin was red and shiny and the joints were swollen; I could not hold anything in my left hand.

"I had lotions and liniments hoping that they would cure me, but they did not. I also had massage and hot flannels, but this treatment did little good. Some years before when I was badly run down I had obtained much benefit from a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so at last decided to try them again. I was in bed at the time and began with on Pill three times a day. Then gradually t burning pains and stiffness in the joints muscles wore away. I was soon able to ge and every symptom disappeared. I now the greatest faith in this medicine and spoken of it far and wide."

Sold throughout the world by chemi medicine vendors. Dr. Williams' Pink for Pale People are also obtainable Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles, Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapo

LAND PURCHASE IN U

The Committee appointed Government in June "to cons ba the terms future l Northern Ireland and mak for leg slation accordingly" in mail week. (Cmd. 1,9 Austace Percy, M.P. was Committee.

The deliberations of t based upon the princi cepted by the Irish Co pulsory purchase, with of annuities and bonus commendations is co tenant's annuity abo mated at 62 years' port—and to reduc about 8s. per amounts to abou Committee do no issue could reach The method of they think be Cent. War Lo and-a-Half pe

The Commi that they sh terms than Convention Governme compulso chase a "This." ment t weigh under are p Free deci the tio to co i

SAVED FROM THE GR

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doct but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medici famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisem in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair ment stared me in the face wherever I looked until death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, t tion and I was suddenly called upon in July, in connection with my employment a very drea which, dotted over with short breaks in the wa days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in joining to my room there had sojurned a day angel-looking hermit who enquired from me th in such a loving tone that I was coaxed int of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched ou in accordance with his directions I prepare tables some tonic pills and a liniment for

God the W

Only a week's treatment cured me had made my life so burdensome that I only avenue of escape from this "living of this short treatment I could find i yet in consequence of the strict su so very kindly exercised over me necessary prevention and to under for 21 days which gave such a man system. After the completion of and experimented the remaining cases and found it an infallible re and every kind of general p demands of some of my prude a view to public weal I a vertised hardly covers th mously vast advertising o

PRICE
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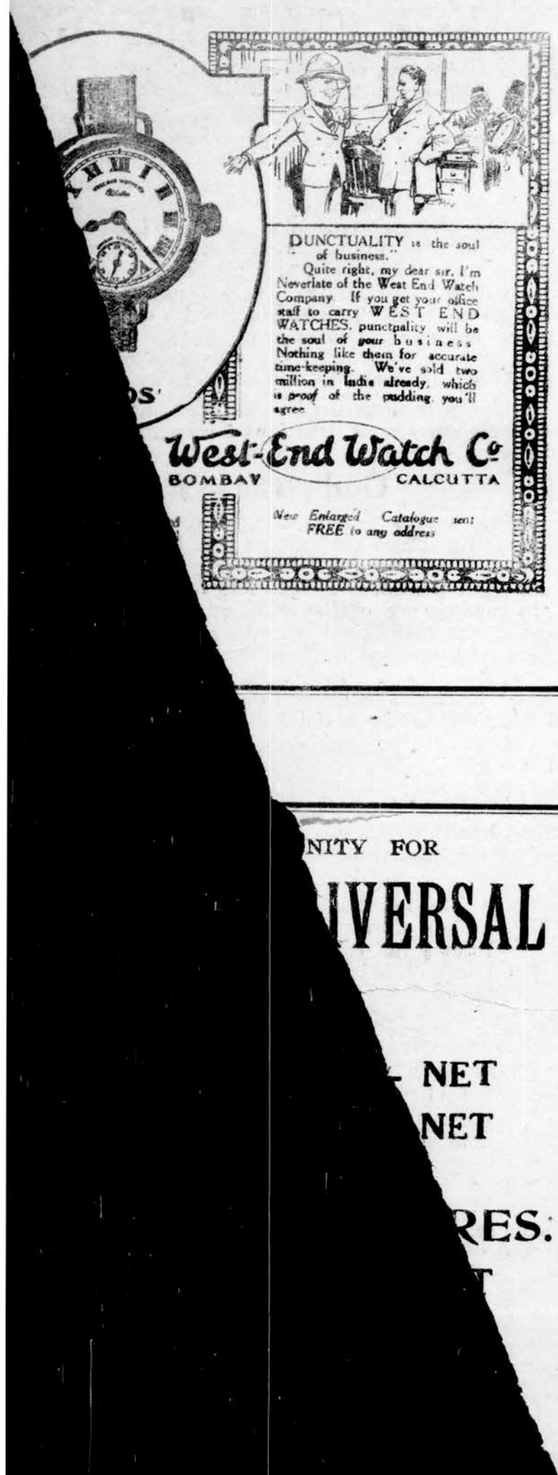

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